

Habitat Regulations Assessment

Appropriate Assessment Report

(Iteration III - Addendum)

Prepared in relation to the Publication of the
Craven District Council Local Plan, 2012-2032



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Prepared for: Craven District Council

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Notes on progression of HRA documents through the Craven Local Plan process:

- (1.) As part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, this third iteration of the Appropriate Assessment follows the Screening Assessment Report, and two previous iterations of the Appropriate Assessment, which coincided with the publication and submission versions of the local plan. All of these documents are available to view in the Planning Policy section of the Craven District Council website;
- (2.) The Screening Assessment Report was based on analysis of draft Craven Local Plan policies and spatial strategies at a time during 2016. As the Local Plan process evolved, these policies and strategies were subject to updating and content change, with some new policies added. The first Appropriate Assessment document then analysed the contents of the publication version of the Craven Local Plan, as part of the continued interaction of the Local Plan with the Habitat Regulations Assessment process. The second iteration of the Appropriate Assessment was produced to coincide with the local plan's submission stage. This document incorporated the suggestions and recommendations of Natural England, in its response to the Habitat Regulations Assessment work as part of the publication version of the Craven Local Plan. The assessment also included commentary and analysis on relevant representations received in response to the published Craven Local Plan itself;
- (3.) This document is an addendum to the third iteration of the HRA, and is prepared in the aftermath of the examination of the submission version of the Craven Local Plan. It is prepared to incorporate details of any relevant modifications to the local plan recommended during the examination, in addition to new information on any potential cumulative traffic impacts provided by Harrogate Borough Council, and other relevant matters. The full third iteration of the HRA is also available to view alongside this document. The additional and updated information in the addendum is outlined below;
- (4.) The Appropriate Assessment for the Craven District Council Local Plan has been prepared by an independent consultant, who possesses both degree qualifications and work expertise in each of the disciplines of environmental engineering, urban & regional planning, and ecology.

UPDATED AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THIS ADDENDUM

- Chapter 5: Sections 5.2 (page 4) and 5.3 (page 8) discuss main modifications changes, namely Tier 5 settlements, the proposed masterplan at Bolton Abbey, and the sustainable tourism commitment at Hellifield. Proposed development numbers in each settlement are also updated within these sections;
- Chapter 7: Section 7.7 (page 29) discusses new information on a recent EU court ruling;
- Chapter 8: Section 8.7 (page 35) and 8.8 (page 42) analyse updated information on air quality, provided by Harrogate Borough Council, and the implications of the recent EU court ruling, respectively;
- Appendix III (page 44): This section updates the analysis of the local plan's policies resulting from the main modifications to the submitted local plan;
- Appendix VII (page 71): This section updates the dwelling numbers and approximate development areas of the preferred sites in each settlement;
- Appendix VIII (page 93): This section includes a table of sites within or around 2.5km of North and South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC, with a description of the habitats and constraints for SPA birds present;
- Appendix X (page 94): Updated data on air quality and traffic flows from the Craven Local Plan and Harrogate Borough Council.

Photographs on front page of report:

Carleton Moor (left) and Aire Valley (right), both images copyright of Craven District Council.

For comments or queries in relation to this document, please e-mail: localplan@cravencd.gov.uk.

This report has been prepared by the author with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, taking account of the programme of work agreed between the author and the client on this project. The author accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

5. Proposed Policies and Development in the Plan

5.1 Introduction

A local plan sets out local planning policies and identifies how land is used, determining what will be built where. Adopted local plans provide the framework for development across England. Development should be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 (NPPF). Local plans must be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy in accordance with section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the NPPF.

The NPPF gives guidance to local authorities in drawing up their local plans. The Craven Local Plan aims to set out appropriate planning policies for the location of housing, employment space, and local green spaces in the District. The spatial strategy of the Local Plan identifies the most appropriate locations for providing these new homes, in addition to the accompanying employment, retail, community, visitor facilities and green space over the period of the local plan.

The principal aim of the Local Plan is to promote sustainable development in Craven, and this focuses on two key planning principles:

- (a) The presumption in favour of sustainable development as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework;
- (b) The statutory requirement for decision taking in Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which states that the statutory Development Plan must be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land.

Policy SD1 of the Local Plan provides a positive planning framework for guiding development and change in Craven in line with national planning policy, namely the NPPF. The local plan states that the council will take a positive and proactive approach to the consideration of development proposals that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development that is contained in the NPPF (2012 version, page 29). In practice, the council will then take a proactive approach and will work co-operatively with people and organisations wishing to carry out development and applying for planning permission, to find solutions to secure sustainable development that meets relevant plan policies and can be approved wherever possible. Appendix III sets out a review of Craven Local Plan policies and their potential effects on European and Ramsar sites.

5.2 Settlement Hierarchy and Site Allocations

In accordance with the NPPF and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), the Council has produced an evidence base which has established the full objectively assessed need for housing in the Craven District from 2012 to 2032. This is provided by the following documents:

- Craven Local Plan Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), November 2017 update;
- Craven Local Plan Demographic Forecasting Update: Addendum November 2017.

The changing demography of the District such as population and age structure impacts strongly on the housing market and the type and quantity of housing required. The household change forecast scenarios produced in the demographic research reports have been applied in the SHMA. Economic forecasts were also used in these documents to identify what level of housing might be required to support the estimated jobs growth in the District.

Following an analysis of these scenarios, the SHMA has concluded the full objectively assessed housing requirement from 2012 to 2032 which is:

- For the Craven District as a whole (including part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park) 242 dwellings per annum (4,840 dwellings), and
- For the Craven Local Plan Area (which excludes the Yorkshire Dales National Park) 206 dwellings per annum (4,120 dwellings).

Housing delivery in the area is complicated by the division of Craven District and the local Housing Market Area (HMA) into two local planning authorities, Craven District Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA). The YDNPA adopted its Local Plan in December 2016 and is seeking to more than meet its Full Objectively Assessed Need (FOAN) for the National Park as a whole. Hence for the purposes of meeting the requirements of paragraph 47 of the NPPF, the FOAN for the preparation of the Craven Local Plan is the provision of 4,120 new dwellings between 2012 and 2032 equating to an annual average of 206 dwellings.

The second stage of the process of setting a housing requirement for the Craven Local Plan has been undertaken in the Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper. This background paper comprises the original paper published alongside the Pre-Publication Draft Plan (June 2017), and an addendum published alongside this Publication Draft Plan. The combination of these documents has meant that the plan preparation process has assessed eight housing growth options in order to seek to establish the most appropriate when considered against reasonable alternatives. This is in accordance with paragraph 182 of the NPPF. Determined through this process, the most appropriate housing requirement

for the Local Plan is 230 dwellings per annum (dpa); 4,600 dwellings in total between 2012 and 2032.

This housing requirement will more than meet the FOAN of the plan area of 206 dpa. Furthermore, when the housing requirement for the Craven Local Plan (230 dpa) is combined with the likely housing delivery of 27 dpa in that part of the Craven District lying within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (257 dpa), the FOAN of the Housing Market Area (242 dpa) will be more than met.

Based on the latest jobs growth forecasts for Craven District, the plan's housing delivery requirement will provide a sufficient labour force to support the latest economic forecasts. The employment land requirement set out in Policy SP2 of this plan is an alignment with the demographic scenario used to derive the FOAN and the housing requirement.

Craven's future development requirements are distributed and accommodated in line with its preferred spatial strategy and on the basis of the identified settlement hierarchy for towns and villages in the plan area. Four scenarios of growth pattern within the Craven plan area emerged from engagement with stakeholders, and were selected as models to help to determine a most suitable spatial growth option. These scenarios were designed to provide four possible but predominately contrasting approaches to spatial growth in Craven. The four scenarios were each subject to Sustainability Appraisal to evaluate the positives and negatives of each spatial approach.

From this work, a fifth spatial approach was established, based on bringing together the respective merits from each of the four scenarios evaluated, to form what is believed to be the most sustainable solution for development growth in Craven over the plan period. A Sustainability Appraisal was then undertaken for this preferred spatial option, and this is the spatial option which will be analysed in this Appropriate Assessment.

This preferred spatial option also gives a percentage of the overall growth percentage to small site allowances. These small site allowances are also known as 'windfall' sites, because not all future housing land is allocated in forward planning documents such as local plans. These sites will come forward for a particular purpose as necessary during the local plan period as unforeseen circumstances arise. These sites are assessed against planning policies at that time. The preferred spatial strategy showing percentages of development allocations to each settlement is in Table 3.

The proposed settlement hierarchy for towns and villages in the plan area is as follows:

Principal Town Service Centre (Tier 1): Skipton.

Key Service Centres (Tier 2): High & Low Bentham, Settle.

Local Service Centres (Tier 3): Gargrave, Glusburn & Cross Hills, Ingleton.

Villages with Basic Services (Tier 4a): Burton-in-Lonsdale, Carleton, Cononley, Cowling, Farnhill & Kildwick, Hellifield, Low Bradley, Sutton-in-Craven.

Villages with Basic Services bisected by Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary (Tier 4b): Bolton Abbey, Clapham, Embsay, Giggleswick, Long Preston.

Small villages and hamlets (Tier 5): Broughton, Coniston Cold, Draughton, Eastby (bisected by Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary), East Marton, Halton East, Kildwick Grange, Lothersdale, Lower Westhouse, Newby, Rathwell, Stirton (bisected by Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary), Thornton-in-Craven, Tosside, West Marton and Wigglesworth.

Each settlement in the proposed settlement hierarchy was allocated a percentage of housing growth, generally based on the settlement size, its range of services and facilities, and also its location within the District. To meet the objectives of the local plan and to respond to the underpinning evidence, the spatial strategy shown in Table 3 was selected as the required distribution of growth is the preferred option to deliver sustainable patterns of development in Craven. As referred to previously, a number of spatial alternatives have been considered and assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and were subject to consultation in April 2016. The SA concluded that the preferred option is the most sustainable approach to meet the objectives identified, and there were no substantive objections to the preferred spatial strategy.

The plan does not allocated land for housing in the small Tier 5 settlements. These settlements only have access to few or no services and sustainable growth to them is limited compared to the higher order settlements. The majority of suitable housing sites in these villages are likely to be below the plan's threshold for allocation (less than 5 dwellings) and within the settlement's main built up area. However, housing adjoining the main built up area of these settlements is supported in principle where it is an affordable housing scheme on a rural exception site in accordance with Policy H2 of the plan.

Land not adjoining a Tier 1 to 5, settlements' main built up area (as defined in this policy) and not allocated for development in this plan, will be classified as open countryside. In the open countryside, support for individual housing proposals will be limited to those which meet the special circumstances identified in the NPPF and the criteria in this policy. Compliance with other relevant policies of this plan will ensure the local impact of these types of proposals will be acceptable. To allow a limited, but proportionate amount of new residential development the plan therefore supports around 1.5% of the total housing growth in the lowest tier of the hierarchy.

In the context of potential adverse impacts on surrounding SPAs and SACs, Tier 5 settlements will contain very limited housing growth over the lifetime of this local plan's time period, and there are no preferred residential sites in the Tier 5 settlements. In the light of the spatial strategy's low levels of growth planned for Tier 5 settlements as a whole and their relatively small size, housing proposals within their built up area is to be limited to around four dwellings unless special circumstances justify a higher figure. The potential for

adverse impacts on the relevant designated SPAs and SACs is deemed to be very low. Where necessary, ecological surveys may be required at planning application stage, where such settlements are situated close to a SAC or SPA, and there may be, for example, a potential loss of a feeding site for SPA birdlife.

About 4.5% of the plan's total housing growth is supported in the countryside and on small sites across the plan area. This reflects the rural nature of the plan area and the number of agricultural workers dwellings, residential conversions of redundant or disused rural buildings, rural affordable housing schemes and small self-build projects, as evidenced by past completions. The nature of this development is not anticipated to cause any adverse impacts on designated SACs or SPAs, subject to the undertaking of any ecological surveys that are necessary at planning application stage.

Bolton Abbey is a Tier 4b settlement which is not allocated a specific planned level of housing growth in the spatial strategy in view of its heritage assets. Instead, limited housing growth is supported by Policy EC4A as part of a comprehensive masterplan for additional tourism-led, mixed use development at Bolton Abbey. A comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area, including detailed development and design principles and a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, shall be produced to the satisfaction of the local planning authorities in consultation with key stakeholders, including Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan and developments which would prejudice the delivery of the related strategy for the Core Visitor Area will not be permitted. The proposed development is situated close to the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA, but a carefully managed Masterplan as indicated, with the stated involvement and input of Natural England throughout, is not deemed to pose an adverse impact on the designated characteristics of this SAC & SPA.

The settlement of Hellifield has a Tier 4a designation, and it does not receive any preferred residential sites in the local plan. Since the last iteration of this document, there is a new Policy EC4B, concerning a tourism development commitment at Hellifield. It states that alternative sustainable tourism development will be supported on land at Hellifield identified as grey hatching on a related Diagram EC4B, provided that certain requirements are met. These requirements have a heavy emphasis on the conservation of the natural environment surrounding the proposed commitment. For example, requirement (i) promotes the conservation of the landscape and of the setting and special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Requirement (iii) addresses the conservation of biodiversity value, (iv) details the preservation or enhancement of Local Green Space, and (v) addresses the preservation and enhancement of the existing public rights of way network. It is envisaged that this emphasis on the conservation and enhancement of the surrounding natural environment is adequate to sufficiently mitigate against any adverse impacts on surrounding designated SACs or SPAs.

Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 230 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (Approx. number of net dwellings)
No. 1	Skipton (PT)	50%	2,300
No. 2	Settle (KSC)	10.9%	501
No. 2	Low & High Bentham (KSC)	10.9%	501
No. 3	Glusburn & Crosshills (LSC)	3.5%	160
No. 3	Ingleton (LSC)	3.5%	160
No. 3	Gargrave (LSC)	3.5%	160
No. 4a	Burton-in-Lonsdale (VBS)	0.4%	18
No. 4a	Carleton (VBS)	1.2%	55
No. 4a	Cononley (VBS)	2.5%	115
No. 4a	Cowling (VBS)	0.8%	37
No. 4a	Farnhill & Kildwick (VBS)	0.4%	18
No. 4a	Hellifield (VBS)	0.8%	37
No. 4a	Low Bradley (VBS)	0.8%	37
No. 4a	Sutton-in-Craven (VBS)	1.2%	55
No. 4b	Bolton Abbey (VBS – NP)	0%	0
No. 4b	Clapham (VBS – NP)	0.8%	37
No. 4b	Embsay (VBS – NP)	2.0%	92
No. 4b	Giggleswick (VBS – NP)	0.8%	37
No. 4b	Long Preston (VBS – NP)	0%	0
No. 5	Broughton, Coniston Cold, Draughton, Eastby, East Marton, Halton East, Kildwick Grange, Lothersdale, Lower Westhouse, Newby, Rathmell, Stirton (bisected by the Yorkshire Dales NP boundary), Thornton-in-Craven, Tosside, West Marton and Wigglesworth.	1.5%	69
	Open countryside and small site allowance	4.5%	207
Total		100.0%	4,600

Table 3 Proposed Settlement Hierarchy for the Craven Local Plan area.

5.3 The distribution of preferred sites within settlements

There were a range of factors which determined the distribution of growth within the designated settlements of the Local Plan. The principal factors were each settlement's existing size, range of service functions, and importance to its local hinterland. Other factors were the availability and range of sites put forward under the SHLAA process, flood risk, landscape character, biodiversity and natural environment impact, historic environment impact, and highway and access issues. The initial range of sites available from the Call for Sites process was narrowed to a pool of sites which were deemed environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, using some of the above factors.

An appropriate average housing density for new allocations under the Craven Local Plan has been established at 32 dwellings per hectare, based on research of a range of planning permissions in the District in previous years. Some settlements had a surplus of sites compared to what was required based on their percentage allocation of growth in the spatial strategy, and the adopted average density. Hence, the sites deemed to be most suitable from the pool of sites list were chosen, and this is known as the list of preferred sites.

If there was a surplus of sites, how the most appropriate sites were chosen was influenced by the location of the site relative to the SPAs and the SACs in proximity to the district. For example, where two sites in a particular settlement were performing equally and only one was required, the site selected was generally the one further away from the particular SPA or SAC in proximity to the settlement. This is primarily to try to slightly decrease the recreational pressure emerging from the site's housing development on the nearby SPA or SAC.

The results emanating from the HRA Screening Report (undertaken during April and May 2016) helped to guide the selection of residential sites, so that the chosen sites had the objective of causing the least environmental and biodiversity impact on the designated sites of European importance. These site selections were reinforced by the sourcing of biodiversity data from the Ecological Data Centre. Consultation feedback on the original pool of residential sites from statutory bodies such as Natural England and the Environment Agency was also used to inform the final selection of preferred residential sites. A few settlements could not accommodate their entire original residential allocations due to a lack of sites, or having too many unsuitable sites owing to one or more of the factors outlined previously. Their percentage allocation was altered slightly to reflect this, and more suitable sites elsewhere were found.

In this section, there follows an analysis of the distribution of sites within each settlement, and an explanation of the reasoning as to why such a distribution of sites was chosen. Appendix VII shows a table with a review of individual residential and employment sites in terms of any potential effects on designated European and Ramsar sites.

Tier 1, Principal Town Service Centre: Skipton

There are thirteen residential sites, two mixed use regeneration sites, and three employment sites chosen to meet residential and employment requirements in Skipton. From the original range of sites available under the Call for Sites process, a relatively large site put forward to the north of the town (and south of the A65) was rejected before the Pool of Sites stage. This was because of the likely negative effect of residential development on landscape character and the site's relative proximity to the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA.

Similarly, potential sites to the east did not make the Preferred Sites selection where they were viewed as an unnecessary extension into the open countryside, and where local biodiversity and landscape character would potentially be negatively affected. With the remaining sites available under the Pool of Sites, an objective was to distribute the residential allocations roughly uniformly between the central, north, west, east and south areas of the town, within the constraints of the sites available and suitable.

In all cases for Skipton and elsewhere, sites were chosen that were either contained within, or adjacent to, existing built-up areas. As the first priority, available brownfield sites in the town's centre were utilised where they occurred and were suitable (e.g. sites SK058 and SK060). Preferred greenfield sites such as site SK088 to the northeast have a smaller residential element compared to the overall site size put forward, in order to safeguard important environmental features such as local woodland and a stream running through the south of the site.

Preferred sites such as SK087, SK088, SK081, SK082 and SK108 also have extensive green infrastructure areas marked in the development principals to provide linkages to larger recreational areas such as Skipton Wood and Aireville Park. Some of the preferred sites in the north of the town were noted as possible feeding areas for birds potentially associated with the North Pennines SPA, which required further investigation. This is examined later in this report, in Chapters 7 and 8.

Tier 2, Key Service Centre: Settle

There are eight residential sites and two employment/mixed use sites chosen in Settle. With Settle situated close to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary (to the north and east), the majority of sites were chosen either in the centre of the town (with relatively high density developments encouraged in these sites' development principles) or to the south of Settle (close to the bypass). By far the largest site is the Preferred Site south of Ingfield Lane, and approximately 66% of its site area is allocated for green infrastructure.

The second largest Preferred Site is the combination of sites SG021, SG066 and SG080. The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle (northwest and southwest of Penny Green). Development proposals for this site will incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigations, including a green infrastructure corridor along the southeastern border of the net developable area of the site. Approximately 37% of this site will consist of designated green infrastructure.

Tier 2, Key Service Centre: Low & High Bentham

Sites have been chosen within and adjacent to existing built up areas in both the individual settlements of Low Bentham and High Bentham. There are ten allocated Preferred Sites here. High Bentham is the larger settlement and receives most of the allocated residential growth (nine sites), with the smaller settlement of Low Bentham receiving a lower allocation (one site). The area between these two built up areas is not to be developed for residential use, as there is a designated green wedge present which is to be retained.

By far the largest Preferred Site here is HB052, which features land to the northwest of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm. The site's size and prominent location on the town's northern periphery will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of any development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected. In addition, there is approximately 36% of the site's area marked for green infrastructure.

It is also stated in the site's development principles that development of the site HB052 will contribute to the improvement and growth of green infrastructure and to achieving net gains in biodiversity. Existing public rights of way that cross the site will form a framework for the design of substantial on-site public green space, which will mitigate landscape impact, enhance local green infrastructure, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, provide a connection to the open countryside and secure well-being benefits. It is also noted in this site's development principles (page 95) that development of this site and adjoining preferred sites HB044 and HB024, will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites.

Tier 3, Local Service Centre: Glusburn & Crosshills

The majority of this settlement's residential allocation is to be accommodated within site SC085 to the southwest of the settlement, which is intended to accommodate approximately 67 units. Site SC037(a) is the other Preferred Site allocated. Site SC085 is the only Preferred Site in the local plan within a 2.5km buffer zone of the South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA Phase 2 (see section 6.2). It is stated in the development principles for this site in the Local Plan (page 98) that in order to relieve any recreational pressure on the South Pennine Moors, the site will include extensive areas of green infrastructure. A Public Right Of Way (PROW) will be created through the site to link to existing PROWs on Malsis Lane to the south and High Corn Mill to the northeast. It is also stated that an Ecological Impact Assessment will be carried out and the proposed development will be to the satisfaction of Natural England.

Tier 3, Local Service Centre: Ingleton

There are five residential sites chosen here and one employment site. Sites in Ingleton were chosen with a particular focus on existing suitable sites within the town's urban fabric (namely sites IN006, IN010 and IN049). There were two large sites put forward for selection to the town's eastern boundary – sites IN028 and IN029. Relatively small portions of these sites were chosen for residential development, as these large sites have open landscape value of importance, and development of these two sites in full was hence deemed an inappropriate extension to Ingleton, particularly considering the proximity of the

Ingleborough Complex SAC to the northeast. Within sites IN028 and IN029, areas chosen for residential development were adjacent to existing housing areas in the town.

Regarding sites IN028 and IN029, in their development principles there is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP), which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented.

Tier 3, Local Service Centre: Gargrave

Large areas of land were put originally forward to the north and northeast of the town, made up of a total of 7 different sites (GA028, GA029 and GA030 to the north, and GA009, GA022, GA027 and GA032 to the northeast). These sites made it into the pool of sites stage, as they had no major site constraints. However, these sites were noted as being closest to the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA designations to the north, and also were viewed as an unnecessary and undesirable extension to the village north of the canal. Primary focus on town centre and southern sites was viewed as being the most appropriate method of meeting Gargrave's residential requirement.

In this regard, site GA004 was viewed as the optimal site for development from those available - a brownfield site within the town centre fabric. Site GA027 to the southwest has being preferred by the draft Gargrave Neighbourhood Plan, and was also chosen in the Local Plan's Preferred Sites. However, it is recommended that 0.3 hectares in the site's southern tip is kept as green space, so as to suitably set back residential development from the South Pennines Walkway to the south.

Site GA009 has being identified as a site for required Extra Care housing in Gargrave by North Yorkshire County Council. It is located north of the canal, but Extra Care housing is of great requirement in Craven, given the relatively high percentage of its residents aged 65 and over. The site has a gross area of 3.8 ha, with a green infrastructure area of 1.2 ha allocated. There is hence a net developable area of 2.6 ha, but with the 60 units been high density Extra Care units, it is highly unlikely that all of this net developable area will be required. There is hence currently no stated density as it is subject to future design by the County Council. In the development principles, there is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Burton-in-Lonsdale

The residential allocation requirement for Burton-in-Lonsdale is relatively small, and there is one Preferred Site allocated. The site area is 0.7 ha, with 0.3 ha of green infrastructure

provision included, and the number of dwellings generated is 15 units. It can be viewed as largely a brownfield site, as it is the site of a former primary school.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Bradley

There is a requirement for one site in Bradley, with a site allocation area of 0.8 ha, generating 25 dwellings. It is emphasised in the development principles that proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Cononley

The one allocated site here is a brownfield development, as Cononley has an existing old mill which is open to conversion into a mixed use housing and employment site. The site allocation area is 2.2 ha, including 0.15 ha of B1 use provision, with 94 residential units to be accommodated. This brownfield site is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the village's built up area. This is a relatively large site, and hence Cononley was deemed suitable to take some of Farnhill & Kildwick's initial residential allocation, as this village had not enough suitable sites to meet its requirements. In spatial strategy terms, and having regard to the designated European sites, Cononley is deemed suitable in this regard, given its relative large distance from designated European sites and its easy access to Skipton and Leeds in terms of public transport (Cononley is situated on the Skipton to Leeds rail line).

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Carleton

The village was allocated a housing growth percentage of 1.2%. There are no Preferred Sites in Carleton to be allocated in the publication plan. The outstanding planning permissions up until 30/09/2017 mean that the gross total housing requirement for the period 2017 to 2032 has been met. There is a favourable outcome regarding designated European sites, given the proximity of the village to Skipton and its allocated Preferred Sites, and to the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Cowling

The village was originally given a relatively low proportion of housing growth at 0.8%. There are no residential sites allocated in Cowling in the publication plan, because of outstanding planning permissions. This is a favourable outcome as Cowling is the closest settlement of

those listed in the hierarchy to the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA – Cowling is situated close to its northern boundary.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Farnhill & Kildwick

The village has been allocated the lowest percentage housing growth of any of the listed settlements, at 0.4%. No available sites were deemed suitable at present in Farnhill & Kildwick, primarily due to road safety, access and flood risk issues. This is a favourable outcome, as there is less recreational pressure in the South Craven area on the South Pennine Moors SPA.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Hellifield

This village has been allocated 0.8% of percentage residential growth. There are no Preferred Sites allocated under the local plan because of outstanding planning permissions since 2012. There is a sustainable tourism commitment in Hellifield which is detailed elsewhere in this chapter.

Tier 4a, Villages with Basic Services: Sutton-in-Craven

Sutton-in-Craven is a village situated close to South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA. The village has been allocated 1.2% of residential growth in the plan area. There is no Preferred Sites allocated in the local plan because of outstanding planning permissions since 2012. Again, this is a suitable outcome given its proximity to the South Pennine Moors, and possible recreational pressures in combination with Bradford's Core Strategy to the south (see Section 6.2).

Tier 4b, Villages with Basic Services bisected by the National Park boundary: Giggleswick

There is one site allocated in Giggleswick in the centre of the village, with a site allocation area of 1.1 ha and generating 35 dwellings. The site has good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to many key services rather than using a private vehicle.

Tier 4b, Villages with Basic Services bisected by the National Park boundary: Bolton Abbey

A comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area in Bolton Abbey, including detailed development and design principles and a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, shall be produced to the satisfaction of the local planning authorities in consultation with key stakeholders, including Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan and developments which would prejudice the delivery of the related strategy for the Core Visitor Area will not be permitted. There are no preferred residential sites in Bolton Abbey, other than the proposals in the masterplan.

Tier 4b, Villages with Basic Services bisected by the National Park boundary: Clapham

This village has been allocated a relatively low 0.8% of residential housing growth. Any available sites in the SHLAA were located too far from the village and were thought to result in scattered development away from town or village centres. No Preferred Sites were subsequently required in Clapham, due to outstanding planning permissions.

Tier 4b, Villages with Basic Services bisected by the National Park boundary: Embsay

The settlement has been allocated 2% of housing growth in the Publication Plan, but due to outstanding planning permissions between 2012 and 2017, there are no Preferred Sites to be allocated. The outstanding planning permissions total 101 housing units, which is the largest number of any settlement apart from Skipton. Hence this number needs to be examined in Chapters 7 and 8 as if they are Preferred Sites. These sites with planning permissions are situated to the south of the village.

In the available SHLAA list of sites, one relatively large site (EM007) to the north of the village was not chosen. It was viewed to be too close to the National Park boundary, and also had potential impacts on the adjacent North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA to the north in terms of loss of feeding species for SPA species. For similar reasons, site EM008 was also not chosen.

Tier 4b, Villages with Basic Services by the National Park boundary: Long Preston

This village has a zero percentage of housing growth in the local plan. No sites were chosen in Long Preston due to the village's proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park, with some of the village located within the park boundaries.

Tier 5 Settlements

Tier 5 settlements will be attributed 1.5% of the local plan's residential growth. There are 16 such small settlements distributed throughout the local plan, where this small proportion of residential growth can take place.

Other countryside and small site allowance

Other smaller villages and open countryside areas in the plan area are to receive 4.5% of housing growth over the plan period. Some of this growth can support the agricultural industry in the local plan area, and reflects the rural nature of the subject area.

7. Identifying Impact Pathways

7.1 Introduction

Once the potential effects of the project or plan have been identified, it is necessary to assess whether there will be adverse effects on the integrity of the studied European designated sites, as defined by the conservation objectives and status of each site. In carrying out the necessary assessments, it is important to apply the precautionary principle and the focus of the assessment should be on objectively demonstrating, with supporting evidence, that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site. Where this is not the case, adverse effects must be assumed.

From the information gathered and the predictions made about the changes that are likely to result from the local plan, in addition to knowledge of the conservation objectives and status of each site, it should be possible to answer the questions below.

Does the local plan have the potential to:

- Cause delays in progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site?
- Interrupt progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site?
- Disrupt those factors that help to maintain the favourable conditions of the site?
- Interfere with the balance, distribution and density of key species that are the indicators of the favourable condition of the site?

This checklist of questions assists in determining whether or not the local plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site. If at this stage, information or evidence is lacking, then adverse effects should be assumed. Where it cannot be demonstrated that there will be no adverse effects on the site, it is necessary to devise mitigation measures to avoid, where possible, any adverse effects.

The HRA Screening Assessment identified possible adverse effects on the SACs and SPAs of the North and South Pennine Moors that may result from the Craven Local Plan alone or in combination with the Core Strategy for Bradford district. There are also possible other adverse effects which need consideration. Potential impact pathways considered to significantly affect the designated European sites are:

- Recreational impacts on designated European sites;
- Loss of supporting feeding sites to development (directly or indirectly);
- Increased emissions to air from road traffic;
- Increased water demand and impacts on water supply and quality;

- A range of urban edge effects, including fly-tipping, invasive species, off-road vehicle use, and increased pet predation.

7.2 Recreational impacts on designated European sites

This report contains an assessment of a range of SPAs and SACs adjacent to the Craven Local Plan area which may experience additional recreational pressure as a result of the policies and objectives of this Local Plan. Some of these European designated sites are located within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, such as the Ingleborough Complex SAC, the Craven Limestone Complex SAC, and North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC. The Bowland Fells SPA corresponds with the designated Area of Outstanding Beauty. These European designated sites are not located near to large urban areas, and the housing provision in the local plan is not deemed significant to pose significant recreational impacts.

The potential impacts on the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC, and the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC, need to be studied more closely however. The North Pennine Moors is located close to by far the largest town in the local plan area, Skipton, which will receive the largest amount of new housing. South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC may be under pressure from the housing allocations in the Bradford Core Strategy, and as such housing allocations in the Craven Local Plan, particularly in the southern plan area, are required to be studied carefully.

Research into the effects of urban development on southern lowland heathlands has identified a number of pressures that threaten their habitat condition, arising from a range of factors that have been reviewed by a number of studies. Local visitor surveys have revealed how much the open, remote and natural features of these lowland heathland are enjoyed by the local population and make them attractive for a range of recreational uses. These uses particularly include walking and dog walking, although horse riding, cycling, jogging, picnicking and bird watching are also identified as regular activities. These trends are reflected in surveys of visitors to the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC undertaken by Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Although comparable visitor survey information is not currently available for the North Pennine Moors, it seems likely that their character is also attractive to local populations for this range of recreational uses.

The range of recreational activities undertaken puts the habitats and the breeding birds they support under pressure. This can arise from disturbance to nesting birds leading to predation of eggs or young; displacement of birds from areas with high levels of disturbance; augmented risk of accidental or intentional fire; trampling and erosion of moorland vegetation and soils; and nutrient enrichment and eutrophication of heathland soils from dog fouling. Rombalds and Ilkley Moors, which is an isolated area of the South Pennine Moors, appears especially vulnerable to this range of impacts, given its fragmented nature, small size and relative proximity to urban areas in many directions.

The Pennine Moors are subject to a large range of recreational effects. These are reviewed in the 1998 South Pennine Moors Integrated Management Strategy and Conservation Action Programme and include walking (with & without dogs), cycling/mountain biking, horse riding, rock climbing, hang gliding (particularly at breeding sites or seasons), Grouse shooting, model aircraft flying, orienteering, large walking events, angling, fell running, and off-road driving (including 4x4 driving and scrambling). The Strategy considered that “these activities may have significant localised impacts, and have the potential to have wider conservation implications. Plans to extend or develop recreational activities in the area must be accompanied by appropriate assessment and monitoring.”

In 2014, Natural England completed a report named Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment [MENE] Survey (2009-12): Visit taking in the South Pennines (Burt et al., 2014) which was commissioned on behalf of the South Pennines Local Nature Partnership. It examined data from the 2009-12 period, with reference to the South Pennines and the surrounding South Pennines Catchment Area. The survey revealed that 82% of visitors to the South Pennines lived within a distance of 10 miles and that a much higher proportion of visits (up to four times more) to the South Pennines were to mountain or moorland, when compared with all England outdoor visits. In total, approximately half of all visits included walking with a dog, but when limited to people who live within the South Pennines (as opposed to the Catchment Area and beyond), this increased to 68%. More than half (59%) of the same population of South Pennine residents visited the area at least one per week, with 25% visiting several times per week – 3% higher than the figure throughout all of England.

There is then clearly a requirement to present alternative suitable recreational spaces to those of a SPA or SAC designated area. Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS) is the name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation for residential and where necessary tourism development likely to affect a SAC or SPA. It is considered that the provision of SANGS together with a range of on-site and other management measures has the potential to provide an effective means of avoiding or mitigating harm from the effects of recreational pressure from new development.

The aims of SANGS is to provide alternative green space to accommodate additional levels of recreation and divert visitors away from the SPAs and SACs to mitigate together with other on-site and other management measures, recreational impacts to the SAC or SPA. It is considered that, by augmenting the amount of green space or improving existing green space in an area by the provision of sites designed to be attractive to particular users, it will counterbalance or hopefully even reduce the levels of visitor use. This will hence reduce the effect of recreational pressure on the SPA resulting from new development. This in turn will lower the potential for adverse impacts on protected bird species of SPAs during their breeding season.

For sites to function as effective SANGS, they must act as an alternative to SPAs, attracting people who would otherwise visit the SPA. Central to the effectiveness of any SANGS provision is the location of SANGS, their scale, on-site features and their overall design. The aim is that any SANGS provision must be more attractive to use as a recreational resource than the SPA to ensure that it diverts users. Important to this objective is the overall quality of the site.

The identification of sites with nature conservation value which are likely to be damaged by increased visitor numbers should be avoided. Such damage may arise, for example, from erosion, increased disturbance and input of nutrients from dog faeces. Where sites of nature conservation are analysed for SANGS provision, their nature conservation value should be examined and considered alongside relevant planning policy.

As referred to further in Chapter 8, this assessment includes a table in Appendix VII which clearly sets out the mitigation measures for each site allocation in the plan, with the aim of sufficiently reducing recreational impacts on designated European sites. The screening distances chosen from the boundary of a designated European site to each preferred site in the plan are 2.5km and 7km. This is based on previous visitor survey work in the South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA undertaken in 2013 by a neighbouring authority, Bradford Metropolitan District Council, as part of their Habitat Regulations Assessment. From these surveys, Bradford was able to work out how far people travelled to reach their part of the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA. Bradford set a 'zone' of 7km around the SAC and SPA, as this represented the approximate distance after which the number of visitors started to drop off after a steep climb on a produced graph.

In percentage terms, this distance of 7km represented the maximum distance that approximately 85% of the surveyed visitors travelled to visit the point in the SAC & SPA where they were interviewed. Appendix V shows the extent of the 7km recreational impact zone around the South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA, in addition to buffer zones of 2.5km and 400m. Some of the 7km zone extends into the Craven local plan area, so there is a certain amount of travel into the South Pennine Moors from residents in those parts of Craven that fall within the 7km zone. Correspondence with Bradford did not result in a quantification of this number of people due to limitations of the dataset. The survey dataset Bradford have showed only four respondents who gave Craven postcodes (BD23 and BD24), but applying the 7km zone model suggests that the representation from Craven was more significant than that.

The use of Bradford's visitor survey results is considered appropriate and proportionate to assist the Craven Local Plan, as it is a neighbouring authority whose survey results should generally reflect the behaviour of residents in Craven. Bradford's visitor survey consisted of conducting surveys at a total of 24 visitor access points to the South Pennine Moors, divided into relatively wide geographical areas around Keighley and Rombalds. The local authorities of Bradford and Craven share the territory of the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, but

only a very small portion is within the local plan area of Craven District Council, with the vast majority located within the Bradford administrative area. It would have been quite impractical for Craven District Council to undertake such an extensive survey in the small portion of the South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA within Craven's administrative boundaries.

Furthermore, an additional visitor survey would not have been able to prove that the behaviour of Craven residents was different to that of those other visitors interviewed in the Bradford surveys, in terms of the length of journey they were willing to travel to access the features of a Special Area of Conservation. This is because all of the European designated sites reviewed as relevant to the Craven Local Plan lie outside of the local plan area (or in the case of the South Pennine Moors, the vast majority outside). Hence, Craven residents are generally required by necessity to travel longer distances than, for example, their counterparts in Bradford, if they wish to access the features of a SAC or SPA.

The 7km recreational impact zone was hence one of the three zones utilised by Bradford Metropolitan District Council, the others being zones of 2.5km and 400m from the SAC and SPA boundary as referred to previously. The Craven Local Plan utilises the same zones for the assessment of recreational impact; however there are no preferred sites within 400m of a SAC or SPA, and only one site within 2.5km. For the site within 2.5km, it will be considered based on such evidence as may be reasonably required, whether land proposed for development affects foraging habitat for qualifying species of the nearest SPA. Opportunities for the improvement and development of public recreational space on this site will be implemented.

There are numerous sites in the Craven local plan within 7km of a SAC or SPA boundary, but not closer than 2.5km. For these sites, it will be considered how recreational pressure on the SPA or SAC, that such development may cause, can be effectively mitigated. The number of dwellings generated from those preferred sites within 7km of a SAC or SPA boundary in the Craven Local Plan is considerably lower than in the Bradford equivalent. Therefore, whereas Bradford in their HRA specify financial contributions, the provision of accessible natural greenspace and/or other appropriate measures from the developer, Craven focus on other effective mitigation measures proportionate to the number of generated dwellings in the plan and the expected environmental impact. Some of which are directly relevant to the site itself such as green infrastructure provision, and others based on the scale of the settlement where the site is located, such as Public Rights of Way improvements and local green space provision.

7.3 Loss of Supporting Feeding Sites to Development

As noted in Chapter 3, there is a low amount of derelict land or buildings within the settlements of Craven. Many former historic mills have been conserved and converted for

other uses, including housing and employment. Many former contaminated industrial sites have also been remediated and redeveloped for housing. It can be seen from the published Craven Local Plan that opportunities for brownfield and town/village centre development are given priority in Preferred Site selection wherever they occur. However, the limited supply of brownfield land means that to fully meet objectively assessed development needs, greenfield sites are predominately required for development requirements in the Local Plan. This needs to be reconciled with the appropriate protection of the plan area's outstanding environment, including its natural and historic assets.

The populations of bird species for which the SPAs are classified often breed within the SPA boundary but then feed on habitats outside of the SPA. These off-site habitats are vital to the conservation of the SPA bird populations, and their conservation is of great importance to the maintenance of favourable conservation status (condition) of the SPA. Off-site habitats are particularly important for Golden Plover during the breeding season, as young birds are often taken from their moorland nest sites to feed on meadows adjacent to the moorland. These meadows, sometimes referred to as in-bye land are rich in invertebrate food, in particular crane-fly larvae and earthworms. Golden Plover chicks may be moved up to 2km or more to feed in such meadows (Byrkjedal & Thompson, 1998).

Curlew also frequently utilise wet meadows to feed both during the breeding season and in periods of migration, when flocks of birds congregate in in-bye fields. Curlew is a species for which the North Pennine Moors SPA has been selected (but not the South Pennine Moors SPA). However, Curlew are also considered a typical species of the Annex I habitat type Blanket bogs. This is a habitat for which both the North and South Pennine Moors SAC have been selected, and hence the conservation of these off-site in-bye meadows is important to the maintenance of favourable condition (conservation status) of the North Pennine Moors SPA and both the North and South Pennine Moors SAC.

In a meeting with Natural England representatives in August 2017, there was a request to review proposed site allocations in the north of Skipton, from the point of view of the potential of foraging birds in the area, connected to the North Pennine Moors SPA. As previously referenced, Skipton is by far the largest urban area in the Craven Local Plan area. It is also the closest settlement in the Local Plan's hierarchy (to receive site allocations) to one of the Special Protection Areas studied. In this regard, preferred sites, particularly in the north of this town, should undergo review in relation to potential foraging areas for SPA bird species.

7.4 Air Quality Impacts near SPAs and SACs

Although most of the pollutants emitted by road vehicles are also produced by a wide range of industrial, commercial and domestic processes, road transport sources account for a large

proportion of the emissions of several air pollutants. The pollutants of most concern near roads are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particles (PM₁₀) in relation to human health, and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in relation to vegetation and ecosystems.

Clean air is an essential ingredient for a good quality of life. The British Government has stated it is committed to meeting health based air quality criteria for human health, and for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems. In addition, Britain and all EU Member States must lower their national emissions of a range of pollutants as these pollutants can travel considerable distances and affect air quality across regions and international boundaries. The Government also has targets to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases as these are heavily linked with climate change.

Each year in England, various projects are undertaken by the Highways Agency (HA) which includes major schemes, technology improvements and maintenance projects. All these different classes of project may alter the characteristics of the traffic in a locality, with corresponding impacts on pollutant emissions and air quality. These projects can have positive or negative effects on local air quality or, as is more often the situation, beneficial effects in one area and adverse effects in another locality, depending on where traffic conditions change.

In 1996, the Council of the European Union adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, called the Air Quality Framework Directive. This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and introduces new air quality criteria for previously unregulated air pollutants. It sets out the strategic framework for tackling air quality consistently by establishing European-wide, legally binding limit values for twelve air pollutants in a series of daughter directives. The first three Daughter Directives have been translated into British law through the Air Quality Limit Value Regulations 2003, or equivalent regulations in the Devolved Administrations, and the fourth Daughter Directive was transposed onto British legislation in 2007.

Many habitats of nature conservation importance in Britain are adapted to low nutrient conditions and/or are vulnerable to acidification, and are sensitive to additional airborne sulphur dioxide (SO₂), ammonia (NH₃), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), as well as to nitrogen deposition and acid deposition. Pollutants come from a number of different sources, but transport is known to be the single largest source of NO_x emissions. Atmospheric nitrogen deposition and acid deposition are recognised as serious pressures on biodiversity across Europe. Nitrogen emissions can impact at a highly localised level, in addition to contributing to effects from long-range pollutant transport.

Critical Loads and Critical Levels are set by scientists under the auspices of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. They are derived from empirical evidence from experiments and field studies across Europe. Critical Levels are defined as *"concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on receptors, such as*

human beings, plants, ecosystems or materials, may occur according to present knowledge". Critical Loads are defined as: "a quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge".

Therefore, a Critical Level is the gaseous concentration of a pollutant in the air, whereas a Critical Load relates to the quantity of pollutant deposited from the air. It is estimated that Critical Loads for nitrogen deposition and acid deposition are presently exceeded across more than 50% of all broad habitats (RoTAP, 2012) and a large number/area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and SACs (<http://www.apis.ac.uk>). NO_x is generally emitted in far larger quantities than the other substances.

A comprehensive review of the ecological effects of diffuse air pollution from road transport on semi-natural habitats (Bignal and others, 2004) concluded that:

- Knowledge of the impacts of diffuse pollution from road transport on vegetation was limited and that there were a dearth of information in many elements of both lab-based and field-based research;
- Few studies had examined differences in impacts along transects away from roads, which are critical if the 'edge effect' of a road (due to motor vehicle pollutants) is to be determined;
- Although there were many gaps in knowledge, the literature provided evidence that vegetation was being impacted by exposure to motor vehicle pollution at distances of up to 200m from roads and that there was potential for this distance to be greater;
- Although there was some evidence to suggest that wooded shelterbelts act as a physical barrier to NO₂ transport, buffer zones may be better regarded as providing physical distance between the road and protected sites, instead of an area of vegetation able to remove pollutants from the atmosphere.

The Air Pollution Information System (APIS) identifies a range of common biological effects caused by an exceedance of the Critical Level for NO_x and Critical Loads for nitrogen deposition and acid deposition (<http://www.apis.ac.uk>), as follows:

NO_x

- Visible symptoms for example, leaf discoloration;
- Direct damage to mosses, liverworts and lichens, which receive their nutrients largely from the atmosphere;
- Changes in species composition.

An important element in establishing the significance of designated sites' exposure to NO_x from roads is the background concentration of NO_x not attributable to the relevant traffic. In particular, when this is taken into account, it may make a substantial difference to an

assessment of exposure to NO_x from traffic, if the relevant road increment does or does not result in an exceedance of the air quality standard, or exacerbates a pre-existing exceedance of the standard. For example, the situation where the road contribution is $10\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ and the background level not attributable to relevant traffic is:

- $15\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ would not lead to an exceedance of the air quality of $30\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$;
- $25\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ would result in an exceedance of the air quality standard;
- $35\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ would not itself result in a new exceedance of the standard, but would result in a substantial worsening of an existing exceedance.

Studies have evaluated background concentrations of NO_x in rural areas away from significant road traffic sources from measurements reported from rural and suburban background sites. This has given an indication that rural background levels of NO_x are typically in the range of $15\text{-}20\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$. Hence, a major road concentration increment of $10\text{-}15\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ at a designated site would generally be expected to result in the exceedance of the air quality standard, even if the standard would not have been exceeded in the absence of the road. A precautionary approach has been used in the development of a system for classifying designated sites in terms of their exposure to NO_x from local road traffic in combination with baseline levels.

In order to classify areas of SACs and SSSIs within 50m of a major road using the qualifying scenarios, the contribution from roads has been defined as the NO_x concentrations attributed to the major road and the background concentration has been defined as the total background NO_x . For areas of SACs and SSSIs not within 50m of a major road, the contribution from roads has been defined as the NO_x concentrations from road traffic attributed to the $1\text{km} \times 1\text{km}$ square, and the background concentration has been calculated as the total background NO_x minus the NO_x concentrations from road traffic attributed to the $1\text{km} \times 1\text{km}$ square.

NO_x makes an important contribution to both nitrogen deposition and acid deposition, but is not the sole contributor. Airborne NH_3 makes a significant contribution to nitrogen deposition, and airborne SO_2 and NH_3 make significant contributions to acid deposition. Sensitivities to nitrogen deposition and acid deposition are, therefore, associated with wider issues than NO_x concentrations. However, exposure to NO_x concentrations is the major route by which road traffic contributed to nitrogen deposition and acid deposition. Consequently, the evaluation of site sensitivity to NO_x has been based on the site-specific Critical Loads for nitrogen deposition and acid deposition available nationally for SACs. Further information on the derivation of these Critical Loads is provided on APIS (http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/issues/overview_Cloadslevels.htm).

APIS does not define a Critical Load for some SACs, either because the site is not sensitive to nitrogen deposition or because there is not enough data to allocate a Critical Load. Again,

the Critical Loads are assigned by 1km x 1km grid square on the assumption that all designated feature habitats/species for an SAC occur across the entire site.

Baseline deposition is an important element in determining site sensitivity. A site where nitrogen deposition is already close to or above the Critical Load is likely to be more sensitive to further deposition than a site where deposition is well below the Critical Load. Hence baseline levels of deposition relative to the site-specific Critical Loads have been used in classifying site sensitivity.

In relation to the Craven Local Plan area, there are a number of A-roads which need consideration as regarding their proximity to the designated European sites, and the potential increase in traffic on them as a result of the local plan's housing and employment provisions. These roads are:

- A65 road to Kendal, passing close to the Ingleborough Complex SAC;
- A59 road to Harrogate, passing near to the North Pennine Moors SAC;
- A6068 road to Burnley, passing close to the South Pennine Moors SAC.

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007) sets out criteria for assessment of the impacts of road traffic. This includes the 200m distance threshold for impacts on designated European sites from road traffic, and the daily traffic flow change of 1,000 Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) or Heavy Duty Vehicle flow of 200 AADT thresholds. For roads affected by the plan that lie within 200m of designated SAC or SPA sites, it is preferable that the AADT flow be calculated to determine whether the plan will, either alone or in-combination with neighbouring plans or projects, lead to an increase of 1,000 AADT or 200 Heavy Duty Vehicle AADT.

If this analysis shows any exceedance of the thresholds set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, then detailed modelling of traffic emissions will need to be undertaken to determine the impact of increased traffic in the context of the existing background levels.

7.5 Impacts on Water Supply and Quality

Craven District Council falls between the Grid Surface Water Zones of the companies Yorkshire Water and United Utilities. United Utilities covers the area of the village of Hellifield and northwards. Yorkshire Water has recently published its Final Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) (August 2014) for the period 2015/16 to 2039/40. The Final WRMP concludes that the baseline supply-demand balance for the Grid SWZ dry year annual average scenario shows a substantial deficit which increases over the planning period as the forecast supply cannot meet the forecast demand.

The deficit is the result of a continuing decline in water available for supply, due to the impacts of climate change and Sustainability Reductions (which are implemented to protect

the integrity of European sites). Climate change is forecast to create a year on year incremental reduction in supply. A 2.0MI/d Sustainability Reduction is applied in 2013/14 and a 0.7MI/d sustainable reduction applied in 2017/18. The Grid SWZ supply-demand deficit starts in 2018/19, when demand, including target headroom, is 2.67MI/d greater than supply. By 2027/28 supply is below demand and no headroom is available. The deficit continues increasing to 108.65MI/d by 2039/40.

The preferred solution to the Grid SWZ dry year annual average deficit over the 25 year period provides a balance of demand reduction options (including reduction of leakage and processing losses, and increased customer water efficiency) and options to increase supply (including use of an existing river abstraction licence, and three groundwater scheme). A total of 47.96MI/d demand reduction will be achieved by delivering 14 demand side schemes over the 25 years.

Four supply side options will be delivered providing 61.95MI/d of additional resource. The first will be in year 11 when Yorkshire Water will implement its largest resource solution, the "D20 Ouse Raw Water Transfer", to provide 40MI/d. In year 17 it will abstract an additional 2MI/d from an existing borehole in North Yorkshire. In year 18 the company will implement the "East Yorkshire Groundwater Option 1" scheme to provide 6.55MI/d. The final resource solution will provide a yield of 5.36MI/d in year 21 that will increase to 13.4MI/d by year 23.

Water quality on the moorlands may be adversely affected as a result of new housing and economic development in Craven District. Wastewater from new developments must be collected, conveyed and treated prior to discharge to the environment, and can potentially result in impacts to water quality and ecological receptors.

7.6 Urban edge effects and urbanisation

Urbanisation is a process whereby populations move from rural to urban areas, enabling cities and towns to grow. It can also be termed as the progressive increase of the number of people living in towns and cities. There are a number of 'urban edge' negative effects associated with increasing urbanisation in relation to European designated sites.

One such effect is illegal dumping, also called fly dumping or fly tipping, and it is the dumping of waste illegally, instead of using an authorised method such as kerbside collection or using an authorised rubbish dump. It is the illegal deposit of any waste onto land, including waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste. As the cost of disposing of household rubbish and waste increases, in general so unfortunately does the number of individuals and businesses that fly-tip, but the Government has made it easier for members of the public to report fly-tipping. The fine or punishment is normally defined by the local council that operates in the local area in which the rubbish was dumped.

Increased urbanisation can also be responsible for a rise in invasive species. Such a species is a plant, fungus, or animal species that is not native to a specific location and that has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment, human economy or human health. The term as most often used applies to introduced species that adversely affect the habitats and bioregions they invade economically, environmentally, or ecologically. Such invasive species may be either plants or animals, and may disrupt by dominating a region, wilderness areas, particular habitats, or wildland-urban interface land from loss of natural controls (such as predators or herbivores).

Off-road vehicle use can also rise as a result of urbanisation. An off-road vehicle is considered to be any type of vehicle which is capable of driving on and off paved or gravel surfaces. It is generally characterised by having large tires with deep, open treads and a flexible suspension. There would appear to be a relatively high level of ownership of such vehicles (Range Rover and SUV) among residents in the Craven local plan area, despite the majority of Craven residents living a largely urban-based lifestyle where such vehicles are generally not a necessity. This residential trend for larger private vehicles in Craven would most likely rise further with more housing in the plan area, given the high disposable income which ownership of such non-necessary vehicles generally indicates.

Pet predation on wildlife can also rise as urbanisation creeps closer to European designated areas. Pet dogs, and particularly pet cats, are responsible for many deaths of birds and small mammals such as rabbits and squirrels each year. It is estimated that the majority of owned cats are not kept exclusively indoors, leaving them free to kill birds and other wildlife at least some of the time. In addition, many stray and feral cats and dogs roam towns and cities throughout Britain. Owned cats have huge advantages over native predators. They receive protection from disease, predation, competition, and starvation – factors which control native predators such as owls and foxes.

In 1997, the Mammal Society in England conducted a survey of animals brought home by domestic cats. During a five-month period surveyed, 964 cats killed more than 14,000 animals. The mean number of catches or kills per cat was 16.7, and birds were found to constitute 24% of this prey. The researchers concluded, "Although it is unlikely that cats alone will cause any species to become endangered in Britain, for those which are already under pressure for other reasons, such as thrushes, harvest mice, grass snakes, and slow worms, cats could become significant."

Loss of wildlife habitat and fragmentation due to human development are the leading causes of declining bird populations. However, scientists now list invasive species, including cats, as the second most serious threat to bird populations worldwide. Habitat fragmentation provides cats and other predators easier access to wildlife forced to live on smaller tracts of land. Therefore, the amount and spatial distribution of new housing and employment development proposed in the Local Plan is required to be studied with this influence in mind.

7.7 Dependent Species and/or Habitats

The function of an Appropriate Assessment is to assess the implications of a development for the species and habitats which are the reasons for the designation of a European site. From a judgement in a European Court of Justice (ECJ) case in November 2018, an Appropriate Assessment now has a wider remit. The assessment must also assess if there are other species and/or habitats (either within a designated European site or further afield) on which the features of interest depend in some way and the development would have implications for those other species and/or habitats. One of the Court's formal findings stated that:

“Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora must be interpreted as meaning that an ‘appropriate assessment’ must, on the one hand, catalogue the entirety of habitat types and species for which a site is protected, and, on the other, identify and examine both the implications of the proposed project for the species present on that site, and for which that site has not been listed, and the implications for habitat types and species to be found outside the boundaries of that site, provided that those implications are liable to affect the conservation objectives of the site.”

Hence the implications of this ruling do require consideration in order to show that the appropriate assessment has addressed this issue, which is further addressed in Section 8.8.

8. Avoiding and Mitigating Impacts

8.1 Introduction

Under certain legislation, such as the Habitats Directive, there is clear separation between the terms of avoidance, mitigation and compensation. Where a Natura 2000 site is not involved, the terminology is more inter-changeable. In this chapter, there are numerous examples of avoidance and mitigation measures to protect the District's ecological character.

Avoidance mechanisms involve proactive measures to prevent adverse change in a region's ecological character through appropriate regulation, planning or activity design decisions. Examples would include choosing a non-damaging location for a development project, or choosing a "no-project" option where the risks to the maintenance of ecological character are assessed as being too high. A "no-project" option is obviously not practical in terms of a developing a local plan, and there are instead many examples of choosing non-damaging locations for proposed residential and employment sites.

Mitigating impacts refers to reactive practical actions that minimise or reduce *in situ* impacts. Examples of mitigation include: "changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites". Mitigation must be realistic and effective, drawn from an evidence base which can be reasonably defended, and should aim to build on cumulative national and international knowledge of habitats and species and the potential adverse impacts that may affect them.

Mitigation actions can take place anywhere, as long as their effect is to reduce the effect on the site where adverse change in ecological character is likely, or the values of the site are affected by those changes. In many situations, it may not be appropriate to regard restoration as mitigation, since doing so represents an acknowledgement that impact has already occurred: in such cases the term "compensation" may be a truer reflection of this kind of response. There are many examples of mitigation in the local plan in terms of reductions and changes to the scale, design, location, and siting of proposed residential and employment projects.

Compensation involves measures, such as new habitat creation, taken beyond the site boundary that offset the residual impacts which have a detrimental impact upon the conservation objectives for a protected site. Compensation is viewed as a final resort and should only be considered where there are residual adverse effects on site integrity which the competent authority believes cannot be mitigated. However, strict tests have to be met before compensation is considered. No compensation measures are proposed in this document. Avoidance of adverse impacts on habitats and species as a direct or indirect result of development must always be the first consideration. In many cases, it is also

necessary to design specific mitigation measures that will significantly reduce the impacts to the habitats in or next to the site and the wildlife species that they support.

8.2 Recreational Alternatives to North Pennine Moors SAC

The town of Skipton is by far the largest settlement in Craven close to the North Pennine Moors SAC, and has approximately 50% of the preferred housing allocation. Therefore it is important to place priority on this town in terms of trying to reinforce existing recreational facilities and establish new recreational alternatives in and around the town, in preference to increasing usage of this SAC. Skipton has a very good range of existing green park space. The majority of the preferred residential sites in Skipton have substantial green infrastructure provision, which is aimed at forming a green infrastructure network and linkages around Skipton.

Under the Local Plan provisions, Skipton has numerous proposed local green space designations, to support the existing large recreational areas of Aireville Park in northwestern Skipton, and Skipton Wood in the northern area of the town. Aireville Park consists of 20 acres of parkland which is managed by Craven District Council. From consistent observations, it is very popular with recreational walkers, joggers, and dog walkers during the morning, afternoon and well into the evening throughout the year. Floodlighting allows recreational users to utilise much of the park past the hours of darkness. Amongst the many facilities is a skateboard park, an eighteen hole pitch & putt course, a multi-use games area for football, tennis and basketball and a children's playground. Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre is also located in the park.

Skipton Wood is a 36 acre wood following the valley of Eller Beck to the immediate north of the urban area, behind Skipton Castle. The wood is owned by Skipton Castle but has been leased to the Woodland Trust. Most of the wood is native broadleaved trees such as oak and ash, and is classed as "ancient semi-natural woodland" by the Woodland Trust. There are also a large number of introduced beech and sycamore trees, with a smaller number of non-native trees such as hornbeam and sweet chestnut. Notable animal species in the wood include badgers, roe deer, kingfishers, spotted flycatchers, sparrowhawks and pipistrelle bats. Again from consistent observation, Skipton Wood is a very popular area for recreational walkers during the day, and provides a sufficient remove from an urban environment for walkers wishing to experience tranquillity, beauty, and exposure to the natural environment. There is a designated walkway of approximately 4km through the forest.

There is also a walk covering a distance of 6.5km, which changes gradually to a hike, from the northern Skipton housing areas to the summit of Sharpaw hill. Sharpaw is located on the southern fringe of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and commands superb views over the

countryside and settlements in Craven. There is also a far longer hike of Malhamdale, which is a section of walkway from Skipton to the town of Settle to the east. This 30km section of walkway is part of the Dales Highway which begins in the village of Saltaire to the south.

Appendix IV shows the range of green spaces and the proposed residential sites in Skipton. The larger proposed residential sites in Skipton each have all significant areas marked for green infrastructure – for example, site SK094 in the southwest, SK013 to the southeast, SK088 in the northeast, and the joined up sites of SK081, SK082 and SK108 to the northwest. The green infrastructure provision in these larger sites is strategically located so that they connect up to Public Rights Of Way through the town, to facilitate longer recreational walks from, for example, Aireville Park via green infrastructure areas (in SK081, SK082 & SK108) and Public Rights Of Way onto Skipton Wood or Sharpaw Hill. It is believed that such long, varied and attractive recreational walking opportunities within and adjacent to Skipton greatly reduce the requirement for walking opportunities in the North Pennine Moors SAC. Overall, Skipton is shown to have a range of effective SANGS provision.

In Chapter 5, it was noted that the village of Embsay, bordering the Yorkshire Dales National Park and close to the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, has a relatively high number of outstanding planning permissions. As a result, no site allocations are intended for Embsay in this Local Plan as it has reached its percentage allocation of 2%. To somewhat counterbalance the dwellings generated in the existing planning permissions, there are relatively large local green space designations in the village.

Appendix VII features a table which clearly sets out the mitigation measures for each preferred site allocation, alongside a description of the site, and the designated European sites potentially affected by the individual site. The mitigation measures include green infrastructure allocations on site, improvements to Public Rights of Way adjacent to sites, local green space designations in the settlements, and biodiversity appraisals for many of the sites allocated.

8.3 Recreational Alternatives to South Pennine Moors SAC

The South Pennine Moors SAC & Phase 2 SPA is located close to the Bradford urban area. It is hence recognised that there are notable recreational pressures on this SAC from existing urban development in Bradford, and into the future with new housing provisions in Bradford's Core Strategy. Partially due to the existing recreational pressures on the South Pennines Moors SPA, this local plan has carefully considered the percentage of residential sites allocated to hierarchy settlements in the southeast area of Craven.

These settlements are Glusburn & Crosshills, Farnhill & Kildwick, Sutton, and Cowling. Sutton and Cowling, the nearest two villages to the SPA, have not been allocated any new residential sites under the housing allocations. There is also no allocation for Farnhill &

Kildwick. The Tier 3 settlement of Glusburn & Crosshills has been allocated 3.5% of the total housing allocation in the plan, in the form of two proposed residential sites. An expected small portion of the plan area's small site allowance may occur in the southeast area. Therefore, although the percentage of housing allocation in the southeast Craven area is very low, some recreational alternatives need to be in place to provide other options to usage of the South Pennine Moors.

As noted in section 6.2, Bradford District Metropolitan Council described a 'Zone B' which was a zone at a maximum distance of 2.5km from the boundary of the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. In Zone B it will be considered, based on such evidence as may be reasonably required, whether land proposed for development affects foraging habitat for qualifying species of the SPA. One of the two proposed residential sites in the Glusburn & Crosshills village, SC085, is the only site in the Craven Local Plan area within 2.5km of the South Pennines Moors boundary. It is proposed to site a minimum of 33 dwelling units on the site, but almost certainly a maximum of 65-70 units, given conservation heritage constraints on the site. The number partially depends on the incorporation of the protection of an existing Grade II Listed Building. However, this is also an area which has extensive existing recreational space in the form of playing fields and walkways through the site. The development principles for this SC085 state:

"The site is within the 2.5km buffer zone of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. To relieve pressure on the SPA/SAC, and to protect the parkland setting of the Grade II Listed Building, the site will include extensive areas of green infrastructure. A PROW will be created through the site to link to existing PROWs on Malsis Lane to the south and High Corn Mill to the northeast".

Therefore, it is believed that the recreational impact on the SPA from new occupants in this site should be sufficiently mitigated against. If a 7km radius is taken from the boundary of the South Pennines Moors, there are only three more proposed residential sites in the plan area. These are site SC037 in Glusburn & Crosshills (25 dwellings proposed), site BR016 in Bradley (25 dwellings proposed) and a brownfield development in the village of Cononley further north. The potential recreational impact of existing residential areas in this south-eastern section of the plan, and these proposed residential developments, are mitigated against by two large sections of green wedge area, which are retained by this plan. The first green wedge area is located between Glusburn & Crosshills and Sutton, with the second between Farnhill & Kildwick and Glusburn & Crosshills. Both of these extensive green wedge areas have Public Rights Of Way running through them for recreational walking usage, and hence continue to act as an effective recreational alternative to the South Pennines SPA (see Appendix VI showing these green wedges). There is hence deemed to be effective SANGS provision in the southeast of the Craven Local Plan area.

As referred to Section 8.2, appendix VII features a table which clearly sets out the mitigation measures for each preferred site allocation, alongside a site description, and the designated European sites potentially affected by the individual site. The mitigation measures include

green infrastructure allocations on site, improvements to Public Rights of Way adjacent to sites, local green space designations in the settlements, and biodiversity appraisals for many of the sites allocated.

8.4 Loss of Feeding Sites and Possible Foraging Areas for Bird Species

Firstly, it must be noted that the number of housing units proposed in the Craven Local Plan, at 4,600 units over the plan period, is amongst the lowest in the region when the plans of the other neighbouring local authority areas are considered. The net loss of rural and greenfield sites is therefore lower than other neighbouring plans, and the loss of potential feeding sites is negligible in most areas. Furthermore, as discussed in Section 8.2 and Section 8.3, there has been a consistent effort across the larger Preferred Sites in the local plan to implement substantial green infrastructure areas which can be utilised and developed to enhance biodiversity and feeding opportunities with appropriate planting systems.

As previously discussed in Chapter 7, there is a potential adverse effect of loss of supporting feeding sites in the northern areas of Skipton because of new housing development. There are no other settlements within the settlement hierarchy (given site allocations) that are within 2.5km of the any of the studied SPAs in the vicinity of the Craven Local Plan area. In Skipton, the preferred sites in question are (1.) the group of sites on land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber - numbered SK080a, SK081, SK082 and SK108, (2.) land to the north of A6131 and south of A65 - SK087 and Hawbank Fields north of Otley Bank - SK088, and (3.) land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line – SK089 & SK090. These sites are all situated slightly further than 2.5km from the boundary of the North Pennine Moors SPA, but they are also all greenfield sites in which there may be foraging birds from the SPA present at some times of the year.

One particular bird species in which Natural England representatives referenced for their possible presence in northern Skipton's aforementioned greenfield sites is the European Golden Plover, which is a qualifying feature of the North Pennines Moors SPA, as detailed in Chapter 4. In response, there was e-mail consultation in September 2017 with the Group Leader of the Skipton RSPB Group. This group is based in the town of Skipton and the group covers the areas of Craven in Yorkshire and Pendle in Lancashire. This encompasses significant areas of the Yorkshire Dales National Park including the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA. The group was consulted to establish if their members hold any records of the bird species Golden Plover in northern Skipton, specifically in the aforementioned sites. The Group Leader consulted with some of the RSPB's relevant members for this query, who do not recall in their surveys having witnessed any Golden Plovers foraging close to the north of Skipton on these sites. This finding may be seen as unsurprising in that all of the

aforementioned sites adjoin existing built up areas in the town, and no greenfield site was chosen as a preferred site which does not adjoin the existing built up area.

Further field research into the specifics of the location and surroundings of these chosen sites in northern Skipton was undertaken in February 2018. The photogenic evidence supporting these paragraphs is shown within Appendix VIII. Firstly, the southern, western, northern and eastern perimeters of the sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 and SK108 were examined (sites to the northwest of the town centre). The southern perimeter of these sites consists of street lighting and houses, with additional street lights supporting a business complex on the western perimeter. The sites are bordered to the north by the A65 road, with existing housing developments, street lighting and new housing construction bordering the sites to the east. Within the sites themselves, there is clear evidence of farming disturbance, with existing sheep feeding facilities supporting the flock of sheep in these fields at the time of the survey. These elements of human and livestock disturbance, street lighting bordering the site, the A65 roadway, and business and houses in evidence, implies that it is very unlikely that golden plovers would forage in these fields in any significant numbers, if at all.

An inspection was also made of the adjoining greenfield sites SK087, SK088, SK089 and SK090 to the northeast of the town centre. To the western perimeter, these sites have both existing housing estates with extensive street lighting adjoining them. The A59 road is located to the north of SK087, with the A6131 road between the two sites of SK087 and SK088. Immediately to the south of the site SK088 is Otley Road, and a recently constructed section of houses adjacent to the sites SK089 and SK090 further to the south. Within the sites, there is again evidence of human disturbance, for example in terms of facilities to feed livestock on site on SK088. It is again very unlikely that the golden plover species forages in any significant numbers on these sites, if at all, given the numerous indicators of urban and farming disturbance and influences in evidence.

8.5 Air Quality Impacts near SPAs and SACs

The mostly likely sources of air pollution, as a result of the Local Plan provisions, will be from road transport. There are approximately 326 districts in England, of which about 200 districts have declared AQMAs for one or more pollutants. The vast majority have been declared for nitrogen dioxide with a third also declaring for PM₁₀. A small number have declared for sulphur dioxide or benzene. There is no AQMA declared in Craven.

There are no European designated sites within 200m of A-roads or trunk roads in the Craven Local Plan area. The three nearest European sites to an A-road within the district are the North Pennine Moors SAC (& SPA), with a distance of 1.75km to the A65 at the nearest point, the Ingleborough Complex SAC, with a distance of 0.55km to the A59 at the nearest

point, and the South Pennine Moors SAC (& SPA), having a distance of 1.02km to the A6068 at the nearest point. The most likely large towns or cities which are the destinations of road traffic using these three A-roads outside of the Craven local plan area are Harrogate, Kendal, and Burnley respectively.

Appendix IX shows the results of a survey of location of usual residence and place of work of Craven residents, aged 16 and over in employment in 2011. These travel destination statistics for Craven are found from statistics sourced from the website: www.nomiweb.co.uk. In 2011, there was a working population of 20,894 people, whose travel movements was recorded. Of this figure, over half of the working population (11,763 - 56.3%) stayed within the Craven District for their employment.

There were 384 residents who commuted to Harrogate for employment (1.84%) and 131 residents who commuted to Burnley (0.63%) from within the Craven District area. These are relatively small numbers, and the road traffic is not likely to significantly increase along these A-roads nearest the designated European sites owing to the site allocations in the plan. Kendal was not mentioned as a destination in the survey results.

The destinations most frequently reached for work outside of the Craven Local Plan area were Bradford (3,963 residents; 19%) and then Leeds (1,088 residents; 5.2%), both of which can be reached by road (A650 and A65) and rail (from Skipton and Cononley). Both the A650 and A65 roads are located well over a distance of 200m from a European designated area boundary - in these cases, the South Pennine Moors SAC and North Pennine Moors SAC respectively.

The commuting numbers to other Local Authority areas from Craven are relatively low, or insignificant. The commuting numbers to Pendle were 596 (2.8%), 516 to Lancaster (2.5%), and 413 to South Lakeland (2.0%). The A-road from Skipton to Harrogate runs within 50m of the North Pennines Moors SAC to the east of the Craven Local Plan area. However as noted, the number of commuters leaving from Craven to Harrogate is relatively very low compared to the overall working numbers in Craven. Therefore, the effect on travel movements and air quality near to the North Pennines Moors SPA/SAC from site allocations and new residents in Craven is believed to be relatively minor given existing travel trends.

The fact that the nearest A-roads in Craven are not within 200m of these European designated sites, and also because of the current low travel percentages to the destinations of Burnley and Harrogate, it is considered that there would be no significant effects on SACs as a result of the Local Plan through augmented atmospheric pollution from increased traffic movements on European designated sites. It is highly unlikely that the critical pollution levels of NO_x can be reached in any of the European designated sites. The air quality details for each designated European site SACs are shown below.

It is demonstrated that there is currently a large difference between the critical levels of Nitrogen Oxide and their estimated concentrations in each of the analysed SACs. As shown below, for North Pennine Moors SAC, the current concentration is $6.07 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} and the critical level is $30 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} . For South Pennine Moors SAC, the current concentration is $14.17 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} and the critical level is $30 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} .

North Pennines Moors SAC

Habitat: Bogs **Grid Reference:** NY 503 325

Grid Easting: 307500 to the 5km mid-point (m) **Grid Northing:** 532500 to the 5km mid-point (m)

Grid Easting: 305500 to the 1km mid-point (m) **Grid Easting:** 530500 to the 1km mid-point (m)

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxides **Critical Level:** $30 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} **Concentration:** $6.07 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

Data Year: 2013 – 2015 **Exceedance:** $-23.93 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

Ingleborough Complex SAC

Habitat: Calcareous grassland **Grid Reference:** SD756739

Grid Easting: 377500 to the 5km mid-point (m) **Grid Northing:** 472500 to the 5km mid-point (m)

Grid Easting: 375500 to the 1km mid-point (m) **Grid Easting:** 473500 to the 1km mid-point (m)

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxides **Critical Level:** $30 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} **Concentration:** $7.04 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

Data Year: 2013 – 2015 **Exceedance:** $-22.96 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

Craven Limestone Complex

Habitat: Calcareous grassland **Grid Reference:** SD924673

Grid Easting: 392500 to the 5km mid-point (m) **Grid Northing:** 467500 to the 5km mid-point (m)

Grid Easting: 392500 to the 1km mid-point (m) **Grid Easting:** 467500 to the 1km mid-point (m)

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxides **Critical Level:** $30 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3} **Concentration:** $7.52 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

Data Year: 2013 – 2015 **Exceedance:** $-22.48 \mu\text{g NO}_x$ (as NO_2) m^{-3}

South Pennines Moors SAC

Habitat: Acid grassland **Grid Reference:** SK 265 792

Grid Easting: 402500 to the 5km mid-point (m) **Grid Northing:** 352500 to the 5km mid-point (m)

Grid Easting: 402500 to the 1km mid-point (m) **Grid Easting:** 350500 to the 1km mid-point (m)

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxides **Critical Level:** 30 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³ **Concentration:** 14.17 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³

Data Year: 2013 – 2015 **Exceedance:** -15.83 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³

North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC

Habitat: Calcareous grassland **Grid Reference:** NY931256

Grid Easting: 392500 to the 5km mid-point (m) **Grid Northing:** 527500 to the 5km mid-point (m)

Grid Easting: 393500 to the 1km mid-point (m) **Grid Easting:** 525500 to the 1km mid-point (m)

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxides **Critical Level:** 30 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³ **Concentration:** 6.62 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³

Data Year: 2013 – 2015 **Exceedance:** -23.38 µg NO_x (as NO₂) m⁻³

The ONS estimated a mid-year population in 2015 in the Craven District of 55,801 people. It is noted from above that in 2011, there was a working population recorded of 20,894 people. Therefore the percentage of people working compared to the total population can be seen as relatively low in Craven compared to the rest of England. Indeed, Craven has an Old Age Dependency (OAD) of 42 in 2014, compared to a national average for England of 27. The OAD ratio measures the relationship between the size of the population aged 65+ and the population aged 16-64. This means that the 65+ population of Craven is equivalent to 42% of the 15-64 age group population, compared to just 27% across England in aggregate. Furthermore, the OAD is expected to rise over the 2012 to 2032 plan period from 39.2 to 66.4 (Edge Analytics – Craven Demographic Forecasting Update, October 2016).

Whilst the current high OAD in Craven, and its continual rise, poses significant socio-economic pressures on the working population, the impact on air quality and emissions may be seen as indirectly positive. With the percentage of people in the District who are working being relatively low, this means that there are comparatively low contributions to air traffic emissions from the most important source – employment and work related traffic.

People under 65 years old are generally retired, have no requirement to travel for work, and are therefore generally unlikely to contribute to peak hour traffic in mornings and evenings,

when emissions are highest. Many retirees in Craven also avail of the free travel they are afforded on Craven's bus and rail network, which greatly reduces traffic emissions per person. The Craven Local Plan makes provision of new employment sites, so that employment numbers are likely to increase in relative terms. However, the current high OAD level in Craven, and the likely continual rise of this relatively high OAD, means that concentrations of NO_x in each European designated area are highly unlikely to come close to the critical levels stated above.

Baseline deposition is an important factor in determining site sensitivity. A site where nitrogen deposition is already close to or above the Critical Load is likely to be more sensitive to further deposition than a site where deposition is well below the Critical Load. Baseline levels of deposition relative to the site-specific Critical Loads are therefore used in classifying site sensitivity. All of the SACs examined here show nitrogen deposition levels well below the Critical Load.

In Chapter 7, reference was made to calculating the Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) flows for roads affected by the local plan which lie within 200m of designated European sites. As part of the Craven Local Plan process, traffic modelling was undertaken on one town in the District, which is Skipton. Skipton is viewed as the only urban area of sufficient size to justify a traffic modelling study. The traffic modelling undertaken in Skipton allows an estimation of the AADT flows on specific roads from this town. As referred to previously, there is no A-road in the plan area which runs within 200m of a designated European site. The A59 road from Skipton does briefly run within 200m of the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA to the east of the plan boundary. This is a transboundary, in-combination effect which is required to be analysed further with the traffic impacts of the neighbouring local plan of Harrogate Borough Council. As noted before, the A65 and A6068 roads do not run within 200m of a designated European site's boundary, but figures for likely generated traffic and travel flow on them are available from Skipton's traffic model and are also hereby included.

Appendix IX shows a table which displays the flows at the strategic locations on the A59, A65 and A6068 with and without local plan traffic. The AADT has been estimated based on the industry standard rule of thumb that peak flow equals 10% of daily flow. This is because only a PM peak model is available. The table shows that each PM Peak 2 Way Flow is multiplied by ten to give the approximate AADT (based on 10%), which can be viewed as a conservative approach. The difference in AADT flow on the A59 (location: Clapham) is actually a reduction by 20 vehicles (or -1% difference). The largest AADT difference on the A65 is 300 vehicles and a 3% difference (at Bolton Abbey). The largest positive AADT difference on the A6068 is 60 vehicles and a 1% difference at Cowling, with the largest negative difference been a reduction of 130 vehicles at Colne (-1%). The negative differences are largely because of driving patterns changing as a result of new housing in the local plan.

It is not correct to add up the numerical differences in this table which represent the different sectional parts of a road (e.g. the five locations along the A65), as this would represent double counting of many vehicles. The numerical difference in vehicles along the A59 road is of particular interest, given that a stretch of this road is within 200m of the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA on the way from Skipton to Harrogate District. Therefore it is important to establish the contribution of the neighbouring local plan of Harrogate Borough Council. A table showing predicted AM and PM traffic contributions along the A59 (location: Blubberhouses) owing to the Harrogate Local Plan is also shown in the same Appendix IX section on air quality. It is predicted that there will be an increase of 18 vehicles at AM, and 36 vehicles at PM times resulting from the changes owing to Harrogate's plan. Given that it is predicted that the AADT difference along the A59 is a reduction of 20 vehicles, it is clear that the in-combination threshold figure of 1,000 AADT will not be reached along the A59 as a result of summing up the traffic contributions of the two plans.

An enquiry was also made to Craven District Council's traffic modellers for the Skipton study in terms of the flow estimations of Heavy Duty Vehicles along the A59 route. A similar enquiry was sent to Harrogate Borough Council in order to assess the proposed cumulative impacts on the two plans in terms of HGVs. Upon correspondence with the traffic modellers, they believe it is extremely unlikely that the number of HGV figures on the routes arising from the local plan's proposed development would reach the threshold of 200 AADT, based on the related analysis above. Two tables of figures to confirm this are available to view in Appendix VII of this report. They show that the predicted combined traffic of the two plans falls well below 200 AADT.

An enquiry was made to Bradford Metropolitan District Council in February 2018 regarding obtaining traffic figures which may contribute towards analysis of future traffic flows on the A6068. At the time of writing, Bradford are to commission a large transport modelling exercise which will include corridor-specific models, and are not currently available for present usage.

8.6 Increased water demand and impacts on water supply and quality

Both the two water and wastewater providers in the Craven Local Plan area have been consulted throughout the local plan process, both in terms of the local plan itself and the supporting document of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

In relation to the allocation of Preferred Sites in the town of Settle, Natural England asked Craven District Council in July 2017 to contact United Utilities regarding wastewater capacity to accommodate these Preferred Sites. United Utilities were then sent a list of the Preferred Sites in Settle, with the approximate number of housing units in each site. United Utilities acknowledged the communication, but did not respond to raise any specific concerns in

terms of capacity with the development allocations in Settle up to and including the representations period of the published Craven Local Plan.

During the representations period, a correspondence was received from United Utilities which outlined that from their perspective, a fuller understanding of the impact on water and wastewater infrastructure can only be achieved once more details are known, such as the timescales for development, the approach to surface water management and the chosen points of connection. United Utilities stated that additional information in respect of development sites is often only available at the planning application stage. With this information, they state that they will be able to better understand the potential impacts of development on infrastructure and, as a result, it may be necessary to coordinate the delivery of development with the timing for delivery of infrastructure improvements.

In their correspondence, United Utilities highlighted a list of 11 wastewater treatment assets which are currently situated outside of the settlement boundary which may require upgrades in the near future. They state that it is important to ensure that any required upgrades and expansions to these sites can be made in order for the company to meet the infrastructure requirements of proposed future development in the district. They requested that plan policy is worded to recognise that utility sites, located within the countryside, are appropriate for development for operational purposes. This request has been incorporated as a minor modification to the local plan. With respect to site references SG032, SG035, HB011, HB024, HB038 and LB012, United Utilities expressed their wish to see a reference to Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in the development principles for these sites. This request is also agreed to and it also is incorporated as a minor modification to the local plan at submission stage.

United Utilities published their latest Water Resources Management Plan in March 2015. It states that the company's water resources and demand strategies ensure that the water supply reliability will continue to be achieved across the region over the 2040 planning horizon. According to the management plan, it also ensures sustainable water abstraction and meets the challenges of climate change. The company proposes to resolve the forecast shortfall in supply in West Cumbria by connecting the area into the Integrated Resource Zone. This will allow long-term environmental protection for this environmentally important area, make it resilient to changes in the climate, and support economic growth. No deficits of supply are forecast elsewhere in the North West region.

Yorkshire Water has not communicated any issues in terms of water or wastewater capacity in terms of the preferred sites put forward in the Craven Local Plan up to and including the representations stage of the published plan. Yorkshire Water produced their latest Water Resource Management Plan in August 2014. In their plan, they forecast a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. This deficit is caused primarily by the loss of yield due to climate change. The preferred solution to meet the forecast supply demand deficit is a balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets.

These include leakage reduction, use of an existing river abstraction licence, three groundwater schemes and customer water efficiency. Partly through their Strategic Environmental Assessment, a groundwater scheme has been identified which plans to increase their use of an existing abstraction licence that Yorkshire Water are currently underutilising due to water quality issues. This scheme (R49 East Yorkshire Groundwater Option 2 scheme) is believed to have potentially moderate impacts on the environment.

8.7 Urban Edge Effects

One of the main objectives of the Craven Local Plan's spatial strategy is to locate proposed new development either within or adjacent to towns and the larger villages in the local plan area. Any SHLAA sites put forward which were detached and not linked to the built up areas of the towns or villages were rejected. It was noted in Chapter 7 that loss of wildlife habitat and habitat fragmentation due to human development are the leading causes of declining bird populations. Habitat fragmentation provides cats and other predators easier access to wildlife forced to live on smaller tracts of land.

The spatial distribution of Preferred Sites is hence important here, as the spatial allocation of sites in this local plan does not encourage habitat fragmentation. The spatial strategy is a concentrated approach to development where existing settlements are incrementally enlarged after focusing on the settlement's centre for new development if possible. Hence, the spatial approach is not a dispersed version which otherwise would have encouraged habitat fragmentation resulting in the adverse effect outlined above.

It is estimated that the distance which pet cats typically roam is up to 2km from their owner's home. All of the settlements with Preferred Sites are not located within 2km of any European designated sites, so it is expected that the influence of pet cats on wildlife in designated sites is likely to be negligible. Similarly with fly-tipping activity, with no designated sites within easy reach of any settlement with Preferred Sites, any prospective fly-tipper would require a vehicle to dump waste in European designated sites. This would make such behaviour more obvious and more liable to be reported. It is believed that overall, urban edge effects from the development proposed are likely to be negligible.

8.8 Dependent Species and/or Habitats

In Section 7.8, it was noted that from a judgement in a European Court of Justice (ECJ) case in November 2018, an Appropriate Assessment now has a wider remit. The assessment must also examine if there are other species and/or habitats (either within a designated European site or further afield) on which the features of interest depend in some way and the development would have implications for those other species and/or habitats. It is considered that there are no such species or habitats, outside of those previously

considered in this document in Chapter 4, on which the features of interest depend in some way and where the development would have implications for those other species and/or habitats.

Appendix III: Review of Local Plan Policies and potential effects on European and Ramsar sites

Note: This is a summary of the local plan policies as proposed to be modified.

Reference of policy option	Policy Summary	Relation to potential impact(s) on European and/or Ramsar sites	European and/or Ramsar sites potentially affected	Likelihood and Severity of Effects	Are mitigation measures required?
<p>SD1 - The presumption in favour of sustainable development (LP: page 29)</p>	<p>To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,600 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 230 net additional dwellings per annum.</p>	<p>The Council will take a positive and proactive approach to the consideration of development proposals that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development that is contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>There is likely to be no significant negative effects if the policy is implemented efficiently.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>SD2 - Meeting the challenge of climate change (LP: page 30)</p>	<p>The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities. This will be achieved by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land over the plan period for B1, B2 and B8 uses.</p>	<p>The local plan supports the move to a low carbon future, and in this regard the local plan proposes new development in locations which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adopts a spatial strategy which provides for such a spatial framework.</p>	<p>All, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>This effect should be positive if the policy is implemented effectively.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>SP1 – Meeting Housing Need (LP: page 37)</p>	<p>To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,600 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 230 net additional dwellings per annum.</p>	<p>The policy set out a requirement for a number of homes over the remaining period of the plan in existing settlements throughout the district. The number of houses given planning permission in the period 2012 to 2017 are not included in the housing allocation number. Housing Monitoring shows that 924 net dwellings have been completed between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2018, the balance of the housing provision for the remainder of the plan period is therefore 3,676 net additional dwellings.</p>	<p>All sites, particularly those close to the northeast border of the Craven District area where much of the development is intended to be located.</p>	<p>The policy makes provision for 4,600 net additional dwellings during the total plan period, which is amongst the lowest of the local authority areas in the surrounding area.</p>	<p>Yes, generally where larger settlements are situated close to European designated sites.</p>
<p>SP2 – Economic activity and Business Growth (LP: page 40)</p>	<p>The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities. This will be achieved by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares gross of employment land over the plan period for B1, B2 and B8 uses, through 15.6 ha gross of additional employment land for B1, B2 and B8 uses in Skipton (Policy</p>	<p>The policy aims to diversify and generate new employment through supporting sustainable economic activity within towns, villages and the rural areas, and safeguarding existing employment land.</p>	<p>All the sites, particularly where employment pressure is highest in the east of the plan area.</p>	<p>It is not likely that the employment sites chosen will have an adverse effect on the designated European sites.</p>	<p>Some mitigation possible, possibly through green infrastructure, and selection of sites.</p>

	SP5), Settle (Policy SP6) and Ingleton (Policy SP9).				
SP3 – Housing mix and density (LP: page 42)	The mix and density of new housing developments will ensure that land is used in an effective and efficient manner to address local housing needs. The local planning authority will require new housing developments to provide an appropriate mix of housing having regard to the dwelling size and mix recommended in the SHMA, its successor or other appropriate and up to date evidence of local housing need.	Within the required residential numbers, this policy aims to diversify the overall mix of housing, with the possibility that less land will be taken overall, given the previous tendency of some development in the District to result in large properties on sites. The local planning authority will require new housing developments to be developed at appropriate densities, which make effective and efficient use of land and have regard to local and site specific circumstances. In typical greenfield developments or in brownfield developments with no significant element of conversion, the appropriate housing density should be approximately 32 dwellings per hectare (net).	All the sites, potentially in a positive manner.	Possibility of positive effects as some larger sized residential housing may be avoided.	No.

<p>SP4 – Spatial strategy and housing growth (LP: page 48)</p>	<p>A sustainable pattern of growth will be promoted to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan period 2012 to 2032. This will be achieved by a settlement hierarchy of spatial development. The settlement hierarchy has five tiers, ranging from Tier 1 (Principal Town Service Centre) to Tier 5 (Small villages and hamlets). There is support for proposals for housing within the main built up area of Tier 5 settlements which is necessary to maintain a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities, provided that the proposal is in accordance with certain criteria.</p>	<p>The distribution of development will lead to greatest focus on the possible impacts in the eastern area of the Craven District Plan area (Gargrave and eastwards) where the majority of the total growth is intended to be allocated.</p>	<p>All the sites, especially those sites which are close to the east sub-area of the Local Plan area.</p>	<p>The strategy directs the vast majority of the growth towards larger settlements which would seem to be more sustainable in terms of services and transport than some of the village settlements. The Preferred Sites are located in suitable areas, and should not cause damage to European designated sites.</p>	<p>Yes, through green infrastructure provision on many of the sites, and the appropriate location of the sites themselves.</p>
<p>SP5 – Strategy for Skipton - tier 1 (LP: page 58)</p>	<p>The policy identifies Skipton as the primary focus for growth, and provision is made for residential and employment to meet the housing requirements, commercial and employment space in the town.</p>	<p>Skipton has been allocated approximately 50% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC and to a lesser extent South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA Phase 2. Other sites also potentially affected.</p>	<p>There is a heavy emphasis on green infrastructure provision in the larger Preferred Sites in the town. There are no sites selected in areas where they are known feeding areas for designated bird species.</p>	<p>Yes, through site selection, and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.</p>
<p>SP6 – Strategy for Settle - tier 2 (LP: page 78)</p>	<p>This policy identifies Settle as a secondary location for growth in the plan area, providing housing sites and employment land. It reflects the role of Settle as a rail connected key service centre.</p>	<p>Settle has been allocated 10.9% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC, Craven Limestone Complex SAC & Malham Tarn (Ramsar).</p>	<p>The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.</p>	<p>Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and</p>

					recreational alternatives.
SP7 – Strategy for Bentham - Tier 2 (LP: page 90)	This policy identifies Bentham as a secondary location for growth in the plan area, providing housing sites. This reflects its role as a key service centre.	Bentham has been allocated 10.9% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.	Leighton Moss SPA, Leighton Moss (Ramsar) and Morecambe Bay SPA.	The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.	Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.
SP8 – Strategy for Glusburn & Crosshills - tier 3 (LP: page 97)	The policy identifies Glusburn & Crosshills as a local service centre, with a proportionate level of growth directed.	Glusburn & Crosshills has been allocated 3.5% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 (SPA) and South Pennine Moors (SAC).	The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.	Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.
SP9 – Strategy for Ingleton - tier 3 (LP: page 100)	The policy identifies Ingleton as a local service centre, with a proportionate level of growth directed.	Ingleton has been allocated 3.5% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.	Ingleborough Complex SAC, Morecambe Bay SPA, Leighton Moss (SPA) and Leighton Moss (Ramsar).	The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.	Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.

<p>SP10 – Strategy for Gargrave - tier 3 (LP: page 105)</p>	<p>The policy identifies Gargrave as a local service centre, with a proportionate level of growth directed.</p>	<p>Gargrave has been allocated 3.5% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC, Craven Limestone Complex SAC.</p>	<p>The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.</p>	<p>Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.</p>
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<p>SP11 – Strategy for tier 4A and 4B villages with basic services and bisected villages with basic services (LP: page 108)</p>	<p>This policy identifies a range of Tier 4 settlements which receive a limited amount of growth that underpins their role and function as settlements with basic services and to ensure ongoing sustainability.</p>	<p>These settlements have been allocated a total of 11.7% of the proposed residential growth over the time period of the plan.</p>	<p>Potentially all of the sites in a minor way as the Tier 4A and 4B villages are spread over the Local Plan area.</p>	<p>The location of the preferred list of sites, along with green infrastructure provision, would indicate that any adverse effects are unlikely.</p>	<p>Yes, through site selection and green infrastructure provision, to provide for biodiversity and recreational alternatives.</p>
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<p>SP12 – Infrastructure, strategy and development delivery (LP: page 113)</p>	<p>This policy states that the Council will work with statutory undertakers, utility companies and other agencies to identify the infrastructure required to support the planning growth proposed in the local plan. This is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which sits alongside the Local Plan, as part of the evidence base. The IDP will be updated regularly. The Council will work to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts that may arise from the delivery of the local plan.</p>	<p>The Council will work to secure adequate mitigation and minimise any adverse impacts arising from the delivery of new infrastructure required to deliver the plan proposals. Decisions on the timing and phasing of infrastructure delivery will be tied to the timing and phasing of development delivery over the plan period. The IDP has been produced in collaboration with infrastructure providers and examines provision of the broad types of infrastructure.</p>	<p>All of the sites as infrastructure may need to be upgraded and improved throughout the Local Plan area. Possible positive impacts.</p>	<p>There is an Infrastructure Delivery Plan associated with the Local Plan. Infrastructure can assist the housing and employment allocations to the benefit of the environment, through for example reducing flood risk.</p>	<p>Yes, through appropriate infrastructure location and design.</p>
<p>ENV1 – Countryside and landscape (LP: page 117)</p>	<p>Sustainable growth will ensure that the quality of Craven's countryside and landscape is conserved for future generations to enjoy. Opportunities to restore and enhance the landscape are taken wherever possible.</p>	<p>This policy aims to influence new development proposals to respect, safeguard, and wherever possible, restore or enhance the landscape character of the area. It is expected that new development proposals, in those areas not subject to national landscape designations, to respect, safeguard, and wherever possible, restore or enhance the landscape character of the area.</p>	<p>All of the sites in a potentially positive way.</p>	<p>This is a policy which aims to enable settlements to grow in ways that respect their form, distribution and landscape setting. There should be no negative effects of such a policy on landscape designations. Furthermore, improving countryside locations may assist to decrease recreational pressure on European designated sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>ENV2 – Heritage (LP: page 121)</p>	<p>This policy states that Craven’s historic environment will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced and its potential to contribute towards the economic regeneration, tourism and education of the area fully exploited.</p>	<p>This policy aims to pay particular attention to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to the District’s distinctive character and sense of place. Substantial harm to the significance is a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that there are substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>This policy is not expected to result in any likely adverse effects. There may be potential for this policy to provide alternative tourism locations to the designated sites and this can help to decrease tourism and recreational pressure on the designated sites in terms of walking and trampling issues, and hence decrease erosion of key landscapes.</p>	<p>No as negligible effects foreseen.</p>
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<p>ENV3 – Good design (LP: page 126)</p>	<p>The policy states that good design will help to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change, which benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life, including health and wellbeing. Designs should respect the form of existing and surrounding buildings including density, scale, height, massing and use of high quality materials which should be locally sourced wherever possible.</p>	<p>The policy aims to ensure that development should respond to the context, and proposals should be based on a proper understanding and appreciation of environmental features, including both natural and built elements such as landscape, topography, vegetation, open space, microclimate, tranquillity, light and darkness. Development proposals should be able to demonstrate that they will secure a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>This should be a beneficial policy for the natural environment. There is likely to be no significant negative effects.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>ENV4 – Biodiversity (LP: page 133)</p>	<p>This policy states that growth in housing, business and other land-uses on allocated and non-allocated sites will be accompanied by improvements in biodiversity. This means that wherever possible, development will make a positive contribution towards achieving a net gain in biodiversity. There is an extensive list of allocated sites that will be accompanied by guiding development principles which will identify areas within each site where significant contributions to a net gain in biodiversity are to be made, via the introduction of green infrastructure routes.</p>	<p>The policy aims to guide development towards making a positive contribution towards achieving a net gain in biodiversity, and in particular will ensure that there is no adverse impact on any locally, nationally, or internationally designated sites, unless the benefit of the development clearly outweighs the impact of the designation. Occupants of new homes within 2.5km of the North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC, or within 2.5km of the South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC will be within relatively easy walking distance of these protected areas. Adverse recreational disturbance on these protected areas from new homes built in this 2.5km zone should be avoided. The number of new homes which will come forward on windfall sites within these 2.5km zones during the plan period is likely to be very low.</p>	<p>All of the sites, but potentially positive contributions should be forthcoming.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites, and there should be many positive impacts from an adherence to this policy for biodiversity.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>ENV5 – Green Infrastructure (LP: page 137)</p>	<p>Growth in housing, business and other land uses will be accompanied by an improved and expanded green infrastructure network. Site specific development principles within Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP10, and SP11 provide clear detail about the location, purpose and functional use of green infrastructure on each site.</p>	<p>The policy aims to ensure that development proposals will avoid the significant loss of, or harm to, existing green infrastructure assets and the disruption or fragmentation of the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>All of the sites in a potentially positive way.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites, and there should be some positive impacts from an effective implementation of this policy in terms of alternative places for recreation activities.</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>ENV6 – Flood Risk (LP: page 141)</p>	<p>The policy states that development growth in Craven will help to avoid and alleviate flood risk. Development will minimise the risk of surface water flooding by ensuring adequate provision for foul and surface disposal in advance of occupation (as per standards set out by the Environment Agency and subsequent updates to the standards, see Appendix C).</p>	<p>The policy states that development will safeguard waterways and benefit the local environment (aesthetically and ecologically) by incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems where possible.</p>	<p>All of the sites, in potentially a positive manner.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites. The updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been assessed by the local authority in order to examine and sufficiently reduce impacts on the Preferred Sites of flood risk.</p>	<p>No mitigation measures required as there has been a concentrated effort to avoid Flood Risk Zone 2 and Zone 3 areas in choosing sites from the SHLAA.</p>
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<p>ENV7 – Land and air quality (LP: page 143)</p>	<p>The policy states that development growth in Craven will help to safeguard and improve land quality using the ways mentioned. Site allocations will be chosen to reduce contributions to air pollution through an effective choice of location where possible.</p>	<p>Development avoids the plan area's best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 3) wherever possible, unless the need for and benefit of development justifies the scale and nature of the loss. The location, layout and design of development will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport and electric vehicles. Green travel plans will promote reductions in car use.</p>	<p>All of the sites in a potentially positive manner.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>ENV8 – Water resources, water quality and groundwater (LP: page 145)</p>	<p>The policy states that growth in Craven will help to safeguard and improve water resources using the ways described. Development will maximise opportunities for the incorporation of water conservation into its design, including the collection and re-use of water on site.</p>	<p>Development will be served by adequate sewerage and wastewater treatment infrastructure, which matches the type, scale, location, and phasing of the development, and which safeguards surface and ground water resources.</p>	<p>All of the sites, in a potentially positive manner.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites. Dependent on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan in terms of what infrastructure is required to come forward and where it is to be located, but the policy itself is aimed to be an effective safeguard.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>ENV9 – Renewable and low carbon energy (LP: page 150)</p>	<p>The policy states that renewable and low carbon energy development will help to reduce carbon emissions and support sustainable development. There will be a move to avoid developments that may detract from the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB or its setting and the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.</p>	<p>One of the objectives of the policy is that renewable energy developments will have no significant adverse impacts on natural, built and historic assets and developments harmonise with the local environment, and respect the character of the immediate setting and wider landscape.</p>	<p>All, with a potentially positive impact in terms of the reduction of emissions contributing to climate change from fossil fuels, and an improvement in air quality.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites. The location of wind turbines should not be adjacent or in the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and SAC which is partly located inside the Local Plan area boundary. This is because wind turbines can be associated with bird injury/mortality.</p>	<p>Yes, no wind turbines to be located within or adjacent to the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SAC and SPA.</p>
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<p>ENV10 – Local Green Space (LP: page 154)</p>	<p>The policy states that sites will be designated as Local Green Space where certain stated criteria within the Council's Local Green Space Designation Assessment Methodology have been satisfied.</p>	<p>Sites can be designated as Local Green Space where there is clear supporting evidence provided which demonstrates that the site holds a particular local significance and value to the local community by virtue of the site's beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, richness of wildlife or other reason.</p>	<p>All of the sites can be affected in a positive manner.</p>	<p>An effective implementation of this policy should not lead to any negative impacts on the designated sites. Furthermore, effective and well located Local Green Space sites can act as alternative areas for recreational activities, taking some of the pressure off the designated sites. They can also act as parts of green infrastructure corridors in order to assist wildlife from the designated sites of importance.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>ENV 11 – The Leeds & Liverpool canal (LP: page 158)</p>	<p>Development adjacent to, adjoining or which is likely to impact upon the character of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal including the Thanet Canal (Springs Branch) in Skipton will be expected to meet a number of requirements.</p>	<p>This development will be expected to be of (a) a high quality design, (b) integrate the waterway, towing path, and canal environment, (c) improve access to, along and from the waterway, (d) optimise views of water and generate natural surveillance of water space, and (e) improve the amenity of the canal.</p>	<p>None of the sites are expected to have an adverse impact imposed on them. There can be a positive impact.</p>	<p>An effective implementation should not have an adverse impact on any of the designated European sites. There should be a positive impact in that the policy can help offer alternative recreational space for local residents.</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>ENV12 – Footpaths, bridleways, byways and cycle routes (LP: page 161)</p>	<p>Craven’s growth will safeguard and improve the quality, extent and accessibility of local footpaths, bridleways, byways and cycle routes and the network they form. To that end, the local planning authority will support proposals that preserve and, wherever possible, enhance footpaths, bridleways, byways and cycle routes and their settings.</p>	<p>The local planning authority will also give specific support to the creation, enhancement and extension of National Trails.</p>	<p>All sites, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>This policy should help to improve the recreational walkways within the local plan area, which should alleviate recreational pressure on the designated European sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>ENV13 – Green wedges (LP: page 164)</p>	<p>Green Wedges will help settlements to grow in ways that maintain and reinforce their individual character and identify, by safeguarding against the coalescence of separate built-up areas, and will help to maintain and, wherever possible, enhance local recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>Development will be resisted where it would fail to preserve the separate character and identity of settlements or would fail to preserve the sense of separation between settlements. In addition, the Council will seek to consolidate, strengthen and enhance the character, appearance and, where appropriate, recreational value of these areas.</p>	<p>The South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>This policy should greatly help to maintain recreational space and public pathways in these green wedge areas, and hence reduce recreational pressure in the South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA.</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>H1 – Specialised housing for older people (LP: page 166)</p>	<p>The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in locations with reasonable access to local services, facilities and public transport, provided proposals accord with Policy SP4, H2, and INF3 and all other relevant local plan policies.</p>	<p>These residential homes are likely to be built at a higher density than residential houses on the market, and hence there should be less land take at a settlement level.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>There should not be a negative impact on European sites or Ramsar sites. There is a slightly positive impact in that older people will be housed in units of a higher density, resulting in a lower land take at a settlement level.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>H2 – Affordable housing (LP: page 174)</p>	<p>Affordable housing will be provided as part of general market housing developments, as follows: (i) on greenfield sites, developments of 11 dwellings or more, and developments with a combined gross floor area of more than 1,000 sqm will provide not less than 30% of new dwellings as affordable housing; (ii) on brownfield sites, developments</p>	<p>The policy aims to ensure the delivery of affordable housing to implement a more balanced socio-economic outcome. This may have minor indirect positive effects for European and Ramsar sites as there may be less land take as affordable housing units tend to be smaller in size in general than market housing.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>There should be no specific negative impacts on European and Ramsar sites from the implementation of this policy.</p>	<p>No.</p>

	on brownfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution for affordable housing.				
H3 – Gypsies, travellers, showmen and roma (LP: page 178)	The housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen, and Roma will be met by maintaining an adequate supply of private sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.	The policy states that any potential impacts on the environment can be avoided or adequately mitigated, and also have regard to the requirements relating to protecting the natural and built environment set out in other relevant local plan policies.	None.	This policy should have no negative impacts provided that it is implemented with the environmental safeguards stated.	No.
EC1 – Employment and economic development (LP: page 182)	Proposals for employment /economic development in existing employment areas (Policy EC2), on land allocated for employment / mixed use (SP5 to SP11), or within the main built up area of Tier 1 to 5 settlements, as defined in Policy SP4, will be supported subject to compliance with certain criteria.	Any proposal will not give rise to adverse amenity effects on sensitive uses that cannot be mitigated adequately. The proposal cannot adversely affect the significance of natural environmental assets, designated heritage assets and open space provision.	All of the sites.	There should not be adverse impacts based on adherence to the text of the policy.	Yes, appropriate locations of the employment sites will be required.
EC2 – Safeguarding existing employment areas (LP: page 183)	In order to ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment locations in Craven for 'B' Class Uses, sites currently in 'B' Class uses and sites identified on the policies inset map as: existing sites and premises in 'B' Class	Existing live/work units in the plan area will be safeguarded from changes to non-employment uses unless proposals meet the requirements of criterion (f) of Policy EC3: Rural Economy. There are deemed to be no direct impacts.	None.	There should be no direct impacts with the implementation of this policy.	No.

	use in existing employment areas, and sites with extant commitments for 'B' Class Use, will be safeguarded from non 'B' Class uses unless for three stated cases.				
EC3 – Rural economy (LP: page 185)	Craven's rural economy will be supported, so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long-term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities.	This policy will help to enable enterprise, welcoming innovation and supporting economic development proposals that will benefit the local economy, environment and quality of life, including culture and community proposals.	Potentially all of the sites.	Rural development in the plan area should be of a relatively low level, and should have a negligible effect on designated European sites.	Yes, allocated sites associated with this policy should be located appropriately.
EC4 – Tourism (LP: page 193)	The policy states tourism will grow in a sustainable way, so that it helps to improve the economy, environment and quality of life.	The intended growth in tourism will utilise the natural environment and urban realm as its principle forms of growth.	Potentially all of the sites.	Subject to tourism growing in a sustainable manner according to the policy wording, there is not expected to be any adverse effects on designated European sites.	No.
EC4A – Tourism-led development at Bolton Abbey (LP: page 196)	Support for sensitive and sustainable tourism-led, mixed-use development at Bolton Abbey, in the general locations identified at Bolton Abbey and Bolton Bridge, subject to a comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area being produced..	Before any development takes place, a comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area shall be produced to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, and in consultation with other key stakeholders including Natural England, the Environment Agency, and Historic England.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC.	Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan and developments which would prejudice the delivery of the related strategy for the Core Visitor Area will not be permitted. If development proposals adhere to the required standards, no adverse impacts are seen.	Yes, the Masterplan will need to contain various mitigation measures.

<p>Policy EC4B: Tourism Development Commitment at Hellifield (page: new page number required)</p>	<p>Alternative sustainable tourism development will be supported on land at Hellifield identified as grey hatching on Diagram EC4B, provided that six named requirements are met.</p>	<p>The policy requirements include conservation of the landscape and of the setting and special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and conservation of biodiversity value.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC.</p>	<p>Sustainable tourism development provision has to fulfil six requirements, including numerous elements relating to biodiversity and natural landscapes.</p>	<p>Yes, the requirements for sustainable tourism development includes conservation of biodiversity value.</p>
<p>EC5 – Town, district and local centres (LP: page 205)</p>	<p>Proposals for the ongoing enhancement and focus of town and village centres as locations for commercial, retail, leisure and community activity will be supported in line with the stated urban hierarchy.</p>	<p>A designated urban hierarchy will be followed here in order to appropriately manage urban growth in the District.</p>	<p>All of the sites, in a positive manner as development will be focused on the town centres rather than rural areas.</p>	<p>No negative outcome envisaged on these sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>EC5A – Residential uses in town and village centres (LP: page 208)</p>	<p>Within the primary shopping area of Skipton, as identified on the policies map, the primarily retail function of this area will be safeguarded and protected. Within the PSA of Skipton, proposals for residential use at ground floor level will not be permitted where this would lead to a significant adverse impact on vitality and viability.</p>	<p>No direct influence on European and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>No negative outcome envisaged.</p>	<p>No.</p>

<p>INF1 – Planning obligations (LP: page 211)</p>	<p>Where necessary, planning obligations will help to mitigate the impact of Craven’s growth, support the provision of local infrastructure as identified under policies H2, INF2, INF3 , INF5, INF6 and INF7, secure community benefits and achieve sustainable development.</p>	<p>Planning obligations will be required where the form of development needs to be prescribed, or where proposed development is required to be accompanied by new or improved infrastructure, facilities or services or by environmental improvements.</p>	<p>All of the sites, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>The designated sites should benefit in a positive manner, as planning obligations should provide appropriate environmental improvements on sites as necessary.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>INF2 – Community facilities and social spaces (LP: page 214)</p>	<p>Craven’s community facilities will be improved, and new ones will be created, to meet the needs of the local community as it grows and changes over time. This will help to promote health, wellbeing and equality.</p>	<p>Where new community facilities or improvements to existing community facilities are proposed and where it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for the facility, encouragement and support will be given to development proposals that are of a scale that is in keeping with the location.</p>	<p>All, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>The proper safeguarding and creation of community space, including green infrastructure, should not result in a negative impact. Appropriate implementation of the policy can act as a positive impact as there can be a reduction in recreational pressure on European and Ramsar sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>INF3 – Sport, open space and recreation facilities (LP: page 221)</p>	<p>Craven’s growth will promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and built sports facilities.</p>	<p>Supporting proposals for the provision of new sport, open space and built sports facilities, or for the improvements of existing sport, open space and built sports facilities.</p>	<p>All of the sites, in a positive manner.</p>	<p>No negative impacts are envisaged from the implementation of this policy, provided individual assessments can identify and protect important foraging areas for wildlife. Positive effect as alternative recreational areas created.</p>	<p>Yes, important foraging areas for bird species are required to be protected.</p>

<p>INF4 – Parking provision (LP: page 226)</p>	<p>New developments will help to minimise congestion, encourage sustainable transport modes and reduce conflict between road users by ensuring proper provision and management of parking for cars and other vehicles.</p>	<p>With parking facilities, the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems, permeable surfacing materials and means of protecting water quality in drainage schemes, for example through oil interceptors, should be ensured.</p>	<p>All of the sites. This can be a positive influence, with emphasis on promoting sustainable transport modes, and protecting water quality.</p>	<p>There are no negative impacts envisaged on European designated sites. Parking provision is generally provided in existing built up areas.</p>	<p>No.</p>
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<p>INF5 – Communications infrastructure (LP: page 229)</p>	<p>The policy states that the expansion of communications infrastructure including Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) will be supported.</p>	<p>This will be achieved by supporting the expansion of communications networks which use existing infrastructure, including masts and structures. The policy states that the location and design of proposals should avoid harm to sensitive areas or buildings/structures and accord with local plan Policies ENV1 (Countryside and Landscape), ENV2 (Heritage), and ENV4 (Biodiversity).</p>	<p>Potentially all, but effects are likely to be insignificant, if any.</p>	<p>There is likely to be no significant effects if the policy is implemented efficiently.</p>	<p>Yes, the location and design of proposals should avoid harm to sensitive areas.</p>
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<p>INF6 – Education provision (LP: page 231)</p>	<p>Where necessary, planning obligations towards primary and secondary provision will help to mitigate the impact of Craven’s growth and achieve sustainable development. Craven’s growth will ensure that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new residents.</p>	<p>There is no direct relation to European designated sites.</p>	<p>No impact envisaged.</p>	<p>No effects envisaged, as there is no direct relationship between the policy and the European designated sites.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>INF7: Sustainable Transport and Highways</p>	<p>The minimisation of greenhouse gases and congestion, and the provision of safe and accessible travel facilities, will be supported by maximising the opportunities for travel by sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>The minimisation of gases which contribute to local air pollution and climate change should assist the health of vegetation within European designated sites. The Council will continue to work closely with all relevant stakeholders to maximise opportunities to travel by non-car modes of transport.</p>	<p>All impacted in a potentially positive manner.</p>	<p>The effects should be positive in terms of helping to reduce local air pollution.</p>	<p>No.</p>

Appendix VII: Review of Local Plan Residential Sites and potential effects on European and Ramsar sites

Site Reference Number and Location	Approx. Area (hectares) and Approx. Yield	Site Description	European and/or Ramsar sites potentially affected, and likelihood and severity of effects	Description of mitigation measures if required
SKIPTON SK013 – Land east of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way	5.7 hectares and 100 dwellings	A relatively large site to the east of the town centre. From a site allocation area of 5.7 hectares, the net developable area is 3.112 ha and the green infrastructure area is 2.634 ha.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings, given the relatively large size of the site.	Proposal to incorporate green infrastructure in the west, south and southeast of the site to provide a buffer to the open moorland to the south and east, enhance biodiversity and provide a new PROW connection with the existing residential area at Aldersley Avenue and the play park to the northwest of the site. These measures are aimed at providing more recreational opportunities. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SK015 – Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road.	0.4 hectares and 14 dwellings	A relatively small site on the south eastern edge of the town, at the end of an existing residential area. No green infrastructure provision due to the small site size.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings is likely to be relatively low given the small size of the site.	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.
SK044 –	0.6	A relatively small brownfield	North Pennine Moors SPA &	This is a town centre site with very good accessibility to

<p>Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road.</p>	<p>hectares and 19 dwellings</p>	<p>site situated on the western side of the town's built up area.</p>	<p>SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings is likely to be relatively low given the small size of the site.</p>	<p>recreational opportunities in and around the town. There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.</p>
<p>SK058 – Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site.</p>	<p>0.3 hectares and 10 dwellings</p>	<p>A relatively small brownfield site in the centre of the town's built up area.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings is likely to be relatively low given the small size of the site.</p>	<p>This is a town centre site with very good accessibility to recreational opportunities in and around the town. There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.</p>
<p>SK060 – Business premises and land, west of Firth Street.</p>	<p>1.3 hectares and 121 dwellings</p>	<p>A medium sized brownfield site in the context of Skipton's preferred sites, but a high density of housing expected given the site's central location in the town. Of the 123 dwelling units, 23 units are to be from the conversion of the existing building on the site.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings, given the relatively high density of housing envisaged for this medium sized site.</p>	<p>This is a town centre site with very good accessibility to recreational opportunities in and around the town. There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. To meet housing targets in Skipton with the least environmental impact, it would seem important to take advantage of this site's central location in terms of aiming for a higher density. Measures to enhance the connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting shall be designed into any proposed scheme.</p>
<p>SK061 – East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue.</p>	<p>3.7 hectares and 89 dwellings.</p>	<p>A relatively large site to the south of the town centre. From a site allocation area of 3.7 hectares, the net developable area is 2.781 ha and the green</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings,</p>	<p>A PROW will be created along the proposed green infrastructure corridor to promote short walks for exercise and recreation, and to provide pedestrian links from the site to the surrounding footpath network. Measures to enhance connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting shall be designed</p>

<p>SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a) – Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber.</p>	<p>C3 10.6, D1 1.8 hectares and 339 dwellings.</p>	<p>infrastructure area is 0.882 ha.</p> <p>A group of four sites in the northwest of the town. This group of sites have the A65 road as their northern boundary, with existing residential development to the east, and a business park on the western boundary. To the south, the sites are adjacent to the Aireville Park, a prime recreational area in the town. From a total site allocation area of 15.918 ha, there is a net developable area of 10.119 ha, 1.8 ha for the provision of school and green infrastructure of 3.999 ha.</p>	<p>given the relatively large site size.</p> <p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings, given the relatively large number of dwellings envisaged on the sites as a group.</p>	<p>into any proposed scheme. These measures are aimed at providing more and improved recreational opportunities.</p> <p>The group of sites represent a greenfield allocation in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the entire western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the YDNP and SINC, and provide a new PROW connection with Aireville Park, the existing residential area at Rockwood, and the town’s railway station. The two existing tree copses in the south east of the site will be protected as areas of green infrastructure. These areas will be retained and improved through suitable management in order to retain existing wooded areas within the site and along the Gargrave Road approach into Skipton. Landscaping will be provided along the eastern boundary in order to lessen the impact of development on existing residents on the Rockwood Estate, and to provide opportunities for pedestrian links to the existing PROW network. An area of land (3.999 ha) to the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is proposed as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme will be designed to ensure that this area of land is retained as open land, and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. Before any development takes place, a comprehensive masterplan for</p>
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				<p>the site, including the incorporation of the development and design principles detailed above, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the masterplan. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.</p>
SK087 – Land to the north of A6131 and south of A65.	1.1 hectares and 35 dwellings	A medium sized site in the context of the town's preferred site list. It is situated to the northwest of the town centre.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings, although this site is expected to make a relatively minor contribution in that regard.	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.</p>
SK088 – Hawbank Fields north of Otley Road and south of A6131.	8.6 hectares and 143 dwellings	A relatively large site to the northeast of the town centre. From a site allocation area of 8.598 ha, the net developable area is 4.484 ha, and the green infrastructure area is 4.114 ha.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings.	<p>Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including approximately 4.144ha of green infrastructure in the north, south and east of the site, which shall include the protection of the existing area of woodland in the south west of the site. Development proposals will seek to maximise opportunities for links to be made to existing green infrastructure and PROW networks to the north, south and west of the site. The creation of a green corridor in the north of the site will continue the existing pattern of residential development on Green Acres where the dwellings are set back from Harrogate Road. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. Hence, mitigation</p>

				will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
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<p>SK089 & SK090 – Land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line.</p>	<p>C3 6.8, D1 1.8 hectares and 211 dwellings</p>	<p>Two adjacent sites to the east of the town centre. From a site allocation area of 10.6 ha, there is a net developable area of 6.8 ha, 1.8 ha for provision of a school, and a large area of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings.</p>	<p>Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including green infrastructure corridors. A green infrastructure corridor along the northern boundary of the site along Otley Road will be provided to maintain the existing open, rural feel of this approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. A green infrastructure corridor will also be provided to the south west of site SK090 incorporating an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A third green infrastructure corridor will also be provided adjacent to the south boundary, providing a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 & SK090. This area will also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.</p>
<p>SK094 – Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line and A629.</p>	<p>10.5 hectares and 99 dwellings</p>	<p>A site to the southwest of the town centre. The approximate developable area is 3.1 ha with a larger green infrastructure area of 7.4 ha.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings.</p>	<p>Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including approximately 7.4 ha of green infrastructure in the east, west and south of the site, providing an opportunity for an area of open space/green infrastructure to be created, potentially incorporating a closed road cycle circuit track. This part of the site lies within flood risk zone 2 & 3, which incorporates an existing PROW along the southern boundary of the site. Proposals will incorporate the route of this PROW in order to maintain this link from the site to the wider area. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan</p>

				(BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SK101 – East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane.	4 hectares and 110 dwellings.	A net developable area of 3.4 ha and green infrastructure area of 0.6 ha.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings.	Measures to enhance connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting, which shall be designed into any proposed scheme.
SK114 & SK124 – Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close.	4.6 hectares and 112 dwellings	A site to the southeast of the town centre. An approximate developable area of 3.5 ha and green infrastructure area of 1.1 ha.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the residents of the new dwellings.	Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including three green infrastructure corridors. Two existing wooded ghylls on the site in the north and central part of the site are identified as areas of green infrastructure, providing links to the existing PROW network to the north. The most north eastern part of the site is steeply sloping and characterised by open moorland. This area is proposed as a green infrastructure corridor linking to the area of green infrastructure running east to west across the northern boundary of the site.
SK139 – East and west of Cavendish Street.	2 hectares (a commercially led regeneration opportunity)	A site allocation area of 2 hectares in the centre of the town adjacent to the canal.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the workers in the employment facility, however this is more likely to be contained within Skipton.	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment generated on this site.

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<p>SK140 – Land at Skipton Station, Broughton Road, Carleton New Road, Sandylands Business Centre.</p>	<p>5.6 hectares (a commercially led regeneration opportunity)</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 5.6 ha in the centre of the town.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the workers in the employment facility, however this is more likely to be contained within Skipton.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment generated on this site.</p>
<p>SK049 – Land east of Skipton bypass</p>	<p>6 ha</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 6 ha to the southwest of the town centre.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the workers in the employment facility, however this is more likely to be contained within Skipton.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment generated on this site.</p>
<p>SK113 – Land south of Skipton Auction Mart.</p>	<p>3 hectares (employment)</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 3 ha to the east of the town centre.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the workers in the employment facility, however this is more likely to be contained within Skipton.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Skipton. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment generated on this site. An existing PROW runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Proposals will incorporate the route of this PROW in order to maintain this link from the site to the wider existing PROW network.</p>
<p>SK135 – Skipton Rock Quarry.</p>	<p>1.1 hectares (employment)</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 1.1 ha to the northwest of the town centre.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & SAC from the workers in the employment facility,</p>	<p>An existing PROW runs from east to west across the site in the north. Proposals will incorporate the route of this PROW in order to maintain this link from the site to the wider existing PROW network. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the</p>

			however this is more likely to be contained within Skipton.	adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented.
SETTLE SG021, SG066, SG080 – Land to the northwest and southwest of Penny Green.	3.7 hectares and 80 dwellings.	A group of sites to the southwest of the town centre. A site allocation area with green infrastructure area, and with space for potential access road to B6480. The approximate developable area is 3.7 ha.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings.	Development proposals for this site will incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure corridor along the south-eastern border of the net developable area of the site, to mitigate impact on the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the east, and wider views of the site from the National Park. Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be

				accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SG025 – Land to the south of Ingfield Lane.	11.4 hectares and 125 dwellings.	A large site to the south of town centre. Extensive areas of green infrastructure. An approximate developable area of 3.9 ha and green infrastructure area of 7.5 ha, including an approval surface water management scheme in the southeast section of the site.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings.	Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including green infrastructure corridors through the centre and western edge of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the south and east of the site. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SG027 & SG028 – Land to the south of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane.	2.6 hectares and 57 dwellings.	Approximate developable area of 1.8 ha and green infrastructure area of 0.9 ha on the site to the southeast.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings.	Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including fingers of green infrastructure in the southern part of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the west of the site. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be

				<p>accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on the River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required. Development to protect the rural nature of the PROW along the western and eastern boundaries of the site. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.</p>
<p>SG032 – Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street.</p>	<p>0.4 hectares and 13 dwellings</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 0.4 hectares in the centre of the town.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, but likely to be minor given the low number of dwellings.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Settle. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.</p>
<p>SG035 – F H Ellis Garage.</p>	<p>0.2 hectares and 32 dwellings</p>	<p>A site allocation area of 0.2 hectares in the centre of the town. Specialist accommodation for older people.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, but likely to be contained with Settle given the time of housing involved.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Settle. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.</p>
<p>SG079 – Land to the north of Town Head Way.</p>	<p>1.7 hectares and 26 dwellings</p>	<p>A site allocation of 1.7 hectares to the north of the town. Approximate developable area of 0.8 ha</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential</p>	<p>Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure corridor along the eastern and northern boundaries of the site to mitigate impact on the National Park and the</p>

		and green infrastructure area of 0.9 hectares.	recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, but likely to be minor given the low number of dwellings involved.	adjacent grade II listed building. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SG042 – NYCC Depot, Kirkgate.	0.3 hectares and 10 dwellings	A site allocation area of 0.3 hectares in the centre of the town.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, but likely to be minor given the low number of dwellings involved.	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Settle. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the new homes on this site.
LA004 – Land to the north of Barrel Sykes.	0.6 hectares and 18 dwellings	A site allocation area of 0.6 hectares to the north of the town.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, but likely to be minor given the low number of dwellings involved.	There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented.
SG060 – Northern part of Sowarth Industrial Estate.	1.7 hectares and commercial	A site allocation area of 1.7 hectares in the western part of the town.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Settle. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment on this site.

	including some residential uses		SACs from the workers of the employment area, but this is likely to be contained within the town.	
SG064 – Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480.	5 hectares and Employment led mixed use development	A site allocation area of 5 hectares to the south of the town, with a minimum of 2.6 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the two SACs and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the two SACs from the workers of the employment area, but this is likely to be contained within the town.	There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required.
BENTHAM				
HB011 – Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft.	1.0 hectare and 72 extra care dwellings	A site allocation area of 1.0 hectares in the centre of High Bentham.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the extra care dwellings, but given the nature of the occupancy, this pressure is likely to be contained within the town.	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment on this site.
HB023 – North of Low Bentham Road.	1.7 hectares and 53 dwellings	A site allocation area of 1.7 hectares to the west of town centre of High Bentham.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the employment on this site.

<p>HB024 – North of Lakeber Drive.</p>	<p>0.9 hectares and 29 dwellings</p>	<p>A net developable area of 0.9 ha in the northern area of High Bentham.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings, which should be relatively minor given the number of dwellings.</p>	<p>The public right of way (PROW) through the site will be protected and will not form part of the vehicular access. Measures will be taken to provide a separate route for pedestrians. The PROW will form a framework for the design of on-site public open space to provide enhanced green infrastructure, a connection to open countryside to the north and associated well-being benefits. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB044 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites.</p>
<p>HB025 – East of Butts Lane.</p>	<p>1.0 hectares and 32 dwellings</p>	<p>A net developable area of 1.0 ha in the eastern section of High Bentham.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings, which should be relatively minor given the number of dwellings.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is generated from the dwellings on this site.</p>
<p>HB026 – North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane.</p>	<p>2.6 hectares and 82 dwellings</p>	<p>A net developable area of 2.6 ha on a site to the east of the town centre of High Bentham.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the recreational impact that is generated from the dwellings on this site.</p>
<p>HB038 – Land south of Low Bentham Road.</p>	<p>C3 0.6, D1 0.3 hectares and 19</p>	<p>A net developable area of 0.891 ha including 0.591 ha for the provision of new housing and 0.3 ha for the</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential</p>	<p>There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge</p>

	dwellings.	provision of an extension to Bentham Primary School.	recreational pressure from the dwellings, but relatively minor given the low number of dwellings.	between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the recreational impact that is generated from the dwellings on this site.
HB044 – Land to west of Goodenber Road.	1.9 hectares and 59 dwellings	An approximate developable area of 1.9 ha to the west of the town centre of High Bentham.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.	A new public footpath link will be created across the site and will be combined with on-site public open space, in order to enhance the public rights of way network, the site's accessibility to local services (including the town centre and primary school) and local green infrastructure provision. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB024 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure across all three sites.
HB052 – Land to northwest of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm.	5.7 hectares and 118 dwellings	Approximate developable area of 3.7 ha and 2.0 ha of additional green infrastructure.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.	Development of the site will contribute to the improvement and growth of green infrastructure and to achieving net gains in biodiversity. Existing public rights of way that cross the site will form a framework for the design of substantial on-site public green space, which will mitigate landscape impact, enhance local green infrastructure, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, provide a connection to the open countryside and secure well-being benefits. Development of this site and adjoining preferred sites HB044 and HB024 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
LB012 – Wenning View, Low Bentham Road.	0.6 hectares and 18 dwellings	A net developable area of 0.6 ha in the central area of Low Bentham.	Ingleborough Complex SAC & Bowland Fells SPA. Site not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings, likely to be minor given	There are general measures to improve and expand recreational space, and also to improve connectivity to this space, in and around the town of Bentham. This includes the protection of the extensive area of green wedge between Low and High Bentham. This should be sufficient to incorporate the relatively minor recreational impact that is

GLUSBURN & CROSSHILLS			the number of dwellings.	generated from the dwellings on this site.
SC085 - Land at Malsis, Glusburn.	12.7 hectares and 67 dwellings	An approximate developable area of 12.7 hectares on a site to the southwest of the built up area.	South Pennine Moors SAC & South Pennine Moors SPA. Site is within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.	The site is within the 2.5km buffer zone of the South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC. To relieve pressure on the SPA & SAC and to protect the parkland setting of the Grade II Listed Building, the site will include extensive areas of green infrastructure. A PROW will be created through the site to link to existing PROWs on Malsis Lane to the south and High Corn Mill to the northeast. An Ecological Impact Assessment will be carried out and the proposed development will be to the satisfaction of Natural England. Any necessary biodiversity mitigation to be designed into the scheme. There are also extensive areas of green wedge in the nearby villages, some of which can be utilised for public recreation. It is not considered that land proposed for development affects foraging habitat for qualifying species of the South Pennine Moors SPA. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
SC037(a) – Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Crosshills.	0.8 hectares and 25 dwellings	An approximate developable area of 0.8 ha on the eastern boundary of the built up area.	South Pennine Moors SAC & South Pennine Moors SPA. Site is not within 2.5km of the SAC & SPA and is within 7km. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.	There are extensive areas of green wedge in the nearby villages, some of which can be utilised for public recreation. The recreational areas of site SC085 can also be utilised.
INGLETON				

<p>IN006 – CDC car park, Backgate.</p>	<p>0.2 hectares and 6 dwellings</p>	<p>An approximate developable area of 0.2 ha in the centre of the town.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings, likely to be minor given the number of dwellings.</p>	<p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question.</p>
<p>IN010 – Caravan Park, north of River Greta.</p>	<p>0.4 hectares and 13 dwellings</p>	<p>An approximate developable area of 0.4 ha in the northwest of the town.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings, likely to be minor given the number of dwellings.</p>	<p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question. There is an opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure.</p>
<p>IN028 – Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demense.</p>	<p>0.9 hectares and 29 dwellings</p>	<p>An approximate developable area of 0.9 ha to the east of the town centre.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.</p>	<p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. There is an opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure.</p>
<p>IN029 – East of New Village and south of Low Demense.</p>	<p>1.2 hectares and 36 dwellings</p>	<p>An approximate developable area of 1.2 ha and a green infrastructure area on a site on the south-eastern side of the town.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.</p>	<p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover</p>

<p>IN049 – Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School.</p>	<p>0.7 hectares and 21 dwellings</p>	<p>An approximate developable area of 0.7 ha in the centre of the town.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the dwellings.</p>	<p>matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented. There is an opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure.</p> <p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question. There is an opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure.</p>
<p>IN022 and IN035 – Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road and west of Tatterthorn Lane.</p>	<p>2.9 hectares (employment use)</p>	<p>B1, B2 and B8 employment uses on a site to the southwest of the town centre.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Bowland Fells SPA. Site within 2.5km of the SAC and within 7km of both. Potential recreational pressure from the workers on site but this is likely to be contained within the town.</p>	<p>Ingleton is situated in a part of Craven with a relatively low population density. The town also has numerous PROWs and other walkways for recreational usage outside of the SAC and the SPA in question.</p>

GARGRAVE				
GA004 – Neville House, Neville Crescent.	0.4 hectares and 14 dwellings	This is a brownfield site in the existing built up area of the village, to the west of the village centre. There is an existing care home facility currently on the site.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC and Ingleborough Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & the SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, although this site is expected to make a relatively minor contribution in that regard.	Significant areas of local green space are designated in the Gargrave Neighbourhood Plan (2018 - 2032). The residents of the new homes can avail of the increased recreational opportunities owing to these areas. The site is located adjacent to the Leeds & Liverpool canal, which offers opportunities for long recreational walks.
GA009 – Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal.	3.8 hectares and 60 dwellings	A site located to the northeast of the village centre, adjacent to the Leeds & Liverpool canal. From the site allocation area of 3.759 ha, the net developable area is 2.542 ha with 1.217 ha of green infrastructure.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC and Ingleborough Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & the SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, however as the dwellings are for Extra Care units, local recreational space is likely to be the key source of recreational usage for residents rather than the SPA and SACs mentioned.	Significant areas of local green space are designated in the Gargrave Neighbourhood Plan (2018 - 2032). The residents of the new homes can avail of the increased recreational opportunities owing to these areas. The site is located adjacent to the Leeds-Liverpool canal, which offers opportunities for long recreational walks. Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure adjacent to the Leeds & Liverpool canal. There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancements effects are implemented. Hence, mitigation will be required as part of any proposals for new development.
GA031 – Land to the west of	1.4 hectares	A site located to the southwest of the village	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC and Ingleborough Complex SAC.	Significant areas of local green space are designated in the Gargrave Neighbourhood Plan (2018 - 2032). The residents

Walton Close.	and 44 dwellings	centre, furthest away in the context of Gargrave from the SACs and SPA referred to. It is connected to existing residential areas to the north and northeast.	Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & the SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, however as the dwellings are for Extra Care units, local recreational space is likely to be the key source of recreational usage for residents rather than the SPA and SACs mentioned.	of the new homes can avail of the increased recreational opportunities owing to these areas. The site is located close to the Leeds-Liverpool canal, which offers opportunities for long recreational walks. Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure. The original site size submitted during the SHLAA process has been reduced, with a portion of it in the south removed to avoid residential encroachment on the South Pennine Walkway further to the south.
BURTON BU012 – Richard Thornton’s CE Primary School.	0.7 hectares and 15 dwellings	A conversion and a re-development of an existing school building and grounds. Of the site allocation area of 0.7 ha, 0.3 ha consists of green infrastructure provision and 0.4 ha for residential development.	North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC and Ingleborough Complex SAC. Site not within 2.5km of the SPA & SAC, and within 7km. Potential recreational pressure on the SPA & the SACs from the residents of the new dwellings, albeit relatively minor given the low number of dwellings.	Green infrastructure shall be provided on the site to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Building. Any development proposal should include an Arboricultural survey to ascertain the exact location, species and condition of all trees on site. In the settlement of Burton, the local plan has designated accessible recreational areas such as the large playing fields and walking area southeast of the village. There is also ancient woodland areas protected to the west and southwest of the village, in addition to the protection of a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) adjacent to the village.
BRADLEY BR016 – Land to west of Gilders, Langholme, Skipton Road.	0.8 hectares and 25 dwellings	A net developable area of 0.8 hectares on a site to the north of the village centre.	South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA and North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA. The site is not within 2.5km and within 7km of the SACs and SPAs in question.	The Bradley Neighbourhood Plan has designated large amounts of local green space areas, and the recreational opportunities within them can assist in meeting the relatively recreational impact from this site, which is the only designated site in Bradley.

<p>GIGGLESWICK</p> <p>SG014 – Land at Lord’s Close.</p>	<p>1.1 hectares and 35 dwellings</p>	<p>This is a village centre site, located to the south of sports pitches in the village.</p>	<p>Ingleborough Complex SAC and Craven Limestone Complex SAC. The site is not within 2.5km and within 7km of the SACs in question.</p>	<p>Giggleswick has large existing areas of open space, civic space, sport and recreation facilities. Much of the recreational requirements from this residential allocation can hence be met by these existing facilities.</p>
<p>CONONLEY</p> <p>CN006 – Station Works, north of Cononley Lane.</p>	<p>2.2 hectares and 94 dwellings, including 0.15 ha of B1 use provision</p>	<p>A site located to the east of the village centre. A higher density of 46 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC & SPA. The site is not within 2.5km and within 7km of the SACs and SPAs in question.</p>	<p>The Cononley Neighbourhood Plan has designated numerous local green space areas in its plan (currently in preparation at time of writing). This provision should assist in meeting much of the recreational demand from this site.</p>

Appendix VIII: Loss of Supporting Feeding Sites to Development

The following table of sites are those within or around 2.5km of North and South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC, with a description of the habitats and constraints for SPA birds present. Field reports and data have shown that SPA birds do not utilise the site, in the context of the data collected from the local RSPB representatives. Bird surveys are not deemed to be necessary to determine whether development of these sites will lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA or the North Pennine Moors SPA.

Settlement	Site(s)	Distance Status relative to SPA or SAC	Habitats & Constraints for SPA birds present
Skipton	SK080a, SK081, SK082 and SK108	Border and outside 2.5km of North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC	Grassland surrounded by some trees and shrubs, and utilised for agriculture, namely grazing by sheep. The fields are in close proximity to roads, street lights and houses.
Skipton	SK087, SK088, SK089 and SK090	Border and outside 2.5km of North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC	Grassland surrounded by some trees and shrubs, and utilised for agriculture, namely grazing by sheep. The fields are in close proximity to roads, street lights and houses.
Glusburn & Crosshills	SC085; Land at Malsis, Glusburn	Inside 2.5km of South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC	Grassland, park land and important buildings of valued heritage. Regularly utilised for recreational means by joggers, walkers and dog walkers.

Appendix X: Air Quality and Traffic Flow Data

Part 1: (a) Flows at the strategic locations on the A65, A59 and A6068 with and without local plan traffic (Source: Jacobs Engineering Group Consultants)

Road Name	Location	PM Peak - 2 Way Flow				Approx. AADT (Based on 10%) - 2 Way Flow			
		Baseline	Local Plan	Difference	% Difference	Baseline	Local Plan	Difference	% Difference
A59	Clapham	287	285	-2	-1%	2,870	2,850	-20	-1%
A65	West of Glusburn	1,444	1,447	3	0%	14,440	14,470	30	0.2%
	Glusburn to Broughton	997	1,002	5	1%	9,970	10,020	50	1%
	Broughton to Skipton	2,053	2,083	30	1%	20,530	20,830	300	1%
	East of Skipton	2,053	2,083	30	1%	20,530	20,830	300	1%
	Bolton Abbey	1,123	1,153	30	3%	11,230	11,530	300	3%
A6068	West of Nelson	446	447	1	0%	4,460	4,470	10	0.2%
	Colne	1,280	1,267	-13	-1%	12,800	12,670	-130	-1%
	Cowling	1,099	1,105	6	1%	10,990	11,050	60	1%
	West of Crosshills	1,330	1,326	-4	0%	13,300	13,260	-40	-0.3%

(b) Traffic flows on the selected roads, showing AM and PM differences (Source: Harrogate Borough Council)

Location	AM DM	AM LP	Difference	PM DM	PM LP	Difference
B6164 near Kirk Deighton	574	1095	521	774	1284	510
A59 Blubberhouses	720	738	18	1058	1094	36
B6265	104	110	6	72	76	4
Ox Moor Lane and Cattal Street at Cattal	120	153	33	159	201	42
A658 Knaresborough	1927	2310	383	1946	1909	-37
Duck Street Lane, Greenhow	104	110	6	72	76	4
The road from Glasshouses to Laverton/ Kirkby Malzeard	183	185	2	172	204	32

(c) Traffic flows of HGVs on the selected roads, showing AM and PM differences

Road Name	Location	PM Peak - 2 Way Flow				Approx. AADT (Based on 10%) - 2 Way Flow			
		Baseline	Local Plan	Difference	% Difference	Baseline	Local Plan	Difference	% Difference
A59	Clapham	4	4	0	0.0%	40	40	0	0.0%
A65	West of Glusburn	25	25	0	0.0%	250	250	0	0.0%
	Glusburn to Broughton	51	51	0	0.0%	510	510	0	0.0%
	Broughton to Skipton	55	56	1	1.8%	550	560	10	1.8%

	East of Skipton	21	21	0	0.0%	210	210	0	0.0%
	Bolton Abbey	22	23	1	4.5%	220	230	10	4.5%
A6068	West of Nelson	4	4	0	0.0%	40	40	0	0.0%
	Colne	18	18	0	0.0%	180	180	0	0.0%
	Cowling	18	18	0	0.0%	180	180	0	0.0%
	West of Crosshills	20	19	-1	-5.0%	200	190	-10	-5.0%

(d) Traffic flows of HGVs on the selected roads, showing AM and PM differences (Source: Harrogate Borough Council)

Class Report NYCC_TEMPORARY 000140045_02 2015-01-18 to 2015-02-02															
Site Name	000140045_02				Setup:	000140045_02				Time Period:	1 hour				
Site ID	000140045_02				Channel:	Each Direction				Exclude data:	Holidays & Events				
Grid	417532455282				Show daily:	Average									
Description	(near Hopper Lane Hotel)														
All directions															
	Average Flow	Motor Cycle	Car	Car + Trailer	2 Axle Truck	3 Axle Truck	4 Axle Truck	3 Axle Artic	4 Axle Artic	5 Axle Artic	6 Axle Artic	HGV + Trailer	HGV + 2 Trailers	Invalid Reading	%HGV
00:00:00	28	0	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9.8
01:00:00	14	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	18.3
02:00:00	10	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	24
03:00:00	12	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	33.5
04:00:00	29	0	13	0	7	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	28.2
05:00:00	77	1	47	1	12	2	0	0	5	4	5	0	0	0	21.5
06:00:00	194	3	144	1	26	4	0	0	1	5	9	0	0	0	10.1
07:00:00	518	4	441	4	44	5	1	0	2	6	11	0	0	0	4.9
08:00:00	593	4	523	5	42	4	0	0	2	4	8	1	0	0	3.3
09:00:00	481	4	403	6	46	4	0	0	2	6	8	0	0	0	4.3
10:00:00	521	5	440	5	44	4	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	0	5.3
11:00:00	533	4	454	5	44	3	0	0	3	10	8	0	0	0	4.8
12:00:00	506	3	439	6	36	2	1	0	4	8	6	0	0	0	4.3
13:00:00	519	5	445	6	41	3	0	0	4	8	6	0	0	0	4.3
14:00:00	545	4	471	5	41	4	0	1	4	8	6	0	0	0	4.3
15:00:00	596	4	529	4	39	4	1	0	2	6	7	0	0	0	3.4
16:00:00	634	4	572	4	36	3	1	1	3	6	6	0	0	0	2.9
17:00:00	582	1	541	4	23	2	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	2.1
18:00:00	392	1	366	2	13	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	2.2
19:00:00	206	0	186	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	4.1
20:00:00	120	0	110	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2.9
21:00:00	75	0	66	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	5.2
22:00:00	60	0	54	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	6.4
23:00:00	40	0	36	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5

07-19	6421	44	5625	56	448	39	5	4	31	78	85	3	3	0	3.8
06-22	7015	48	6132	59	494	45	5	4	35	88	99	3	4	0	4
06-24	7115	48	6222	59	498	46	5	4	35	91	100	3	4	0	4.1
00-24	7286	51	6326	60	524	52	5	4	43	103	109	3	4	0	4.5
am Peak	08:00:00	10:00:00	08:00:00	09:00:00	09:00:00	07:00:00	07:00:00	11:00:00	05:00:00	11:00:00	07:00:00	08:00:00	08:00:00		08:00:00
Peak Volume	593	5	523	6	46	5	1	0	5	10	11	1	0		0
pm Peak	16:00:00	13:00:00	16:00:00	13:00:00	14:00:00	15:00:00	16:00:00	14:00:00	12:00:00	14:00:00	15:00:00	12:00:00	12:00:00		12:00:00
Peak Volume	634	5	572	6	41	4	1	1	4	8	7	0	0		0

This summary table is based on the spreadsheet from a traffic survey in Harrogate from 2015. It includes a percentage column for HGVs so the reader can use this percentage for the peak times (08:00 and 16:00) to calculate the impact of the Harrogate Local Plan's site allocations. The percentages are AM peak (row 23) 3.3% and PM peak (row 31) 2.9%. If one uses the larger of the two percentages, the table below is obtained:

Location	AM DM	AM LP	Difference	PM DM	PM LP	Difference
A59 Blubberhouses	720	738	18	1058	1094	36
3.3% HGV	24	24	0	35	36	1